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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.---NO. 29.

WEEKLY EDITION.

MAY 30, 1874.

SARTORIS-GRANT.

Brilliant Wedding at the White House.

The President's Daughter Married and Gone.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The absorbing event of to-day is the marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Sartoris, which took place this morning at eleven o'clock, in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, officiating. During the morning and up to the hour the guests took their departure, the avenues leading to the mansion were closed to all persons excepting those invited to the wedding, and there were policemen on the ground to prevent interruption by outside parties, many of whom had gathered at the outer gates to see the guests ride into the enclosure. The door tenders had received strict orders to admit no one without an invitation.

THE EAST ROOM,

the scene of the wedding, was tastefully and elaborately decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. On the east side was a platform, raised about a foot from the floor, and covered with a portion of carpet several years ago presented to the government by the Sultan of Turkey. The platform was arched with evergreens and flowers, and from its center hung a marriage bell of large proportions, composed of the choicest white flowers. The splendid new chandeliers were lighted and handsomely decorated. Never before has the East Room presented so brilliant a display of floral adornment as on the present occasion.

ENTRANCE OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

The bridal party passing through the Blue Room, entered the East Room. Their presence immediately hushed the company to silence. The approach was announced by music from the Marine Band. First came Mr. Sartoris and Colonel Frederick D. Grant, the only groomsman. Next the bridesmaids, two by two, President and Miss Grant, Mrs. Grant and her two sons, Ulysses and Jesse. These were followed by relatives of the family. On reaching the platform the President transferred his daughter to Mr. Sartoris, who with the bride ascended the platform, where the officiating minister was in waiting to receive them, and took a position under the floral wedding bell. The President and Colonel Grant, together with Miss Barnes, one of the bridesmaids, were the only other persons in nearness to the bridal party on the platform. Mrs. Grant and her two boys were standing in front of the remaining seven bridesmaids at the side of the structure.

HOW THEY WERE DRESSED.

The bride wore a white satin dress elaborately trimmed, with a point lace tulle veil, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms. The dress of the groom was in the latest style, with the conventional white necktie.

THE BRIDESMAIDS

were Misses Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman and Frelinghuysen. They were dressed in white corded silk, covered with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings, caught up with flowers. Their sashes were of the same material as the dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses, and the other four by blue flowers.

THE CEREMONY.

All things being in readiness, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the ceremony according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one preserved a marked silence and listened attentively to every word, while closely watching the manner and countenances of the bridal pair.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The ceremony over, the minister was the first to kiss the bride. She immediately turned to her father, who embraced and kissed her. Then her mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also the brothers of the bride and numerous relations and female friends. The new-made husband enjoyed his share of hand-shaking and orally-expressed congratulations, the band meanwhile playing the Wedding March.

THE TROUSSEAU.

A lady gives the following description of the bride's trousseau: "It is magnificent and almost beyond description. There are silks of every hue and color. Each gaslight silk dress is made with two waists, one decollete and the other high. There are shawls from India, laces direct from the manufactory at Brussels, parasols with superb ivory handles, muslin dresses with French worked flounces, others with puffs and lace inserting. There are gauzes, grenadines and hats for every costume, slippers for each evening dress, and the *lingerie* is so fine and dainty that the sight of it brings delight to every feminine heart that rejoices in delicate embroidery, soft lace and fine needlework. Nothing has been overlooked or forgotten that could contribute to the comfort and happiness of this highly favored girl."

THE INVITED GUESTS.

Less than two hundred persons were present, including the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators Frelinghuysen, Morton, Stewart, Boutwell, Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling and Logan, Vice President Wilson, Speaker Blaine, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, Commander Ammer, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Judge Pierrepont, Generals Arthur, Porter and Babcock, Sir Edward and Lady Thornton. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, cousins of Miss Grant from Washington, Pennsylvania, Mrs. and Miss Wallen, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Mr. Luckey, Private Secretary of the President, C. C. Sniffen, Assistant Private Secretary. The officers of the navy and army appeared in uniform. The persons above named were accompanied by the ladies of their respective families.

LITTLE REMEMBRANCES SENT IN.

After the congratulations were over, the company, to the sound of music, proceeded to the library in the second story of the mansion, where, on a series of tables, were displayed the elegant presents to the bride, the names of the donors being attached to all articles. Among the most costly gifts were a dessert set of eighty-four silver pieces, by George W. Childs; a complete silver dinner service by A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, the combined value of them being probably $4,500; by Secretary Fish, a large silver tankard; General and Mrs. Sharpe, of New York, a ring, with a stone cameo, set with diamonds; Postmaster General Creswell, a very handsome silver ice cream service; ex-Senator Cattell, a diamond ring of five stones; L. H. Morton, of New York, an emerald and diamond ring, the two rings being probably worth $1,000 each; Secretary Robeson, a toilet set, side pieces of brass, elaborately finished, of the style of Louis XIV.; N. T. Hart, of New York, the largest size lace handkerchief, such as sell for five hundred dollars; Gen. Babcock, an elegant valenciennes lace fan with smoked pearl frame, with the monogram of the bride in gold; a silver card case and portemonnaie from Denver, of native ore and manufactured in that city, the workmanship very fine; a pair of moonstone ear rings, both handsome and curious; several superb point lace handkerchiefs; a flounce of valenciennes lace; two point lace fans; a Venetian antique mirror, with carved frame of highly burnished brass with monogram at the top, for a toilette table; two antique candlesticks to match, with a wax candle in each, flowers painted on the candles; several handsome gold necklaces and many lockets; a superb bracelet of wrought gold; an immeasurable number of silver punch bowls, ladles, salt-cellars and spoons, glove boxes of fine gilt and carved wood. Mr. Sartoris presented to his wife a large collection of flowers. The present of the father of the bride is $10,000. All the immediate members of the President's family give handsome presents. The presents were arranged and classified by George A. Barnford, of the house of Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, who came hither for that special purpose. They will all be sent to New York by express and placed on board the Baltic, in which Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris have passage for England, to depart Saturday next.

THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.

The company partook of a wedding breakfast elegantly prepared. Down the center of the table was a bed of flowers, interspersed with small white and colored flags. Upon these, at both ends of the table, were the words "Success to the President;" on another, "Success to the Supreme Court," and on the others, "Success to the Army and Navy." Not one was dedicated to the young couple who were this day made one. The table was bordered all round with flowers. The bill of fare was printed on white satin, and stated that the breakfast was from the President and Mrs. Grant in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. All the bridesmaids were presented with handsome bouquets. Little boxes, lined with white silk and containing wedding cake, were brought away by the guests.

DEPARTURE FOR NEW YORK.

At 1:40 this afternoon, the bride and groom left Washington in a special train for New York. Their Pullman palace car was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens and the American and British flags. They were accompanied by General Porter and Messrs. Childs and Drexel and their families. On Friday the President and Mrs. Grant will go to New York to take leave of their daughter on her embarkation for England. The Metropolitan church bells were rung this afternoon in honor of the marriage, and several appropriate pieces played.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. F. Sartoris arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night, accompanied by General Porter and Colonel Frederick Grant.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BRIDAL PARTY ON THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The most extensive preparations are making on the steamship Baltic for the accommodation of Mr. Sartoris and wife during the passage to England. Captain Kennedy has given up his cabin on deck, which he is fitting up as a boudoir for the bride and the ladies accompanying her. A rich Turkey carpet covers the floor, lace and crimson damask curtains hang at the windows, and from the ceiling are suspended several bronze lamps of antique pattern. The furniture of this apartment is a lounge, which at night can be turned into a bunk, and an elaborately carved walnut toilet stand. State room No. 1 has also been secured for the party. It is almost as large as three ordinary state rooms and is so situated that no motion of the vessel is perceptible to its occupants. The room has been entirely refitted. Only two of the berths remain, and, as these fold up into a settee, the apartment will be used as a reception room. The furniture is of walnut, and consists of two sofas, easy chairs, card tables, writing table and *liqueur* rack. The walls are covered with mirrors. The ceiling is snow white relieved with pink, and several statuettes adorn the angles of the room. Mr. Sartoris and bride will dine with the other cabin passengers, their seats being on either side of Captain Kennedy, at the head of the table. The Baltic's passengers have prepared a programme which is to supply amusement to the travelers each evening of their voyage, Sundays alone excepted—on which day Divine services will be held by Captain Kennedy in the main saloon.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1874.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the report of the Civil Service Commission and the President's recommendation of an appropriation of $25,000 to continue the work of Civil Service Reform. The report gave rise to considerable discussion. Not a single member of the committee was in favor of the Civil Service Reform as it now exists and is carried out in practice, though all expressed themselves in favor of the principle applied in a manner more consonant with the spirit of our institutions and with a more intelligent conception of the kind of Civil Service Reform needed. The views of the members as expressed were quite diverse. Some were in favor of a rigid examination for all preliminary appointments, but that afterwards promotions should be made without examination. Some advocated the restoration of the old irresponsible system; others, again, urged that competitive examination was the best method of securing competent persons in the Civil Service, but were in favor of its application in a different form. The discussion elicited the unanimous opinion that the present Civil Service rules transferred the patronage of the government from Congress to the Executive. General Garfield, chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Loughridge and Parker were decidedly hostile to the present style of Civil Service Reform, and opposed any appropriation of money to carry it on. Several members of the committee being absent, it was decided not to act definitely in the matter until all were present.

The Thirty-Eighth State.

The House, by a vote of three to one, today voted the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union. Mr. Potter, a Democrat of New York, was accused by his friends of advocating the old heresy of a State's right to leave the Union at will, Upon being taking to task about it, he denied the charge. These Democratic doctrines gave rise to considerable excitement, and the Democrats endeavored to disguise their sympathy for the sentiment by raising a great outcry. The bill is likely to go through the Senate without delay, in which event the thirty-eighth State will take her place on the roll of the Union and two more Senators and one more Representative will be added to Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1874.

Yellowstone National Park.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day was in conference with the House Committee on Appropriations on various subjects recommended for admission to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The proposed survey and construction of roads in the Yellowstone National Park, so as to open that wonderful and interesting region to the tourist, was among the most prominent matters discussed. The Secretary, though favoring the survey, remarked that there were other matters under his control which were of more importance, and that the Yellowstone appropriation could lie over. Last year, about five hundred tourists visited the park, and the object of the Superintendent, who is here, is to expend about twenty-five thousand dollars in constructing a road from the geysers to intercept the stage route from Cheyenne to Virginia City. These facilities seem to be necessary to the constantly increasing number of visitors, American and foreign, to the park.

Charges Against the Postmaster General.

The charges which have been preferred against Postmaster General Creswell occasion considerable comment. Though in one sense correct, they are at the same time capable of explanation. The Postmaster General says that in calling for proposals for carrying the mails, it is frequently customary for parties to bid so low that it is entirely impossible to carry out the requirements of the contracts. The parties failing to comply, and having given no satisfactory pledges, throws the responsibility of keeping up the mail service upon the Postmaster General, who is forced to make arrangements on short notice and is at the mercy of the parties having the necessary outfit at hand. Under these circumstances, the Postmaster General has been compelled to pay unnecessarily large sums in certain cases. The system of straw bids, however, is being rapidly broken up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1874.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The Senate, after a continuous session of twenty hours, shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning passed the Civil Rights bill. The bill was sent to the House the same day. In view of the fact that it goes to the bottom of the Speaker's table, there seems to be little prospect of its passage by the House this session. It might come up on Monday, or any time during the last ten days of the session under a suspension of the rules, which would require a two-thirds vote. There are some groundless rumors that the President will veto the bill, should it pass. The same reply may be made to these that the President made to the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL on the veto of the Finance bill—that it will be time enough to talk on this subject when the bill has passed both Houses; to do so sooner would be no compliment to Congress.

Can Congress Censure Richardson?

A question has arisen in the minds of many members of the House, whether that body really has a right to pass a vote of censure upon any Cabinet Minister, as proposed in the case of Secretary Richardson for his action in the Sanborn affair. The argument is that the Secretary is responsible to the Executive, who appoints him, and that Congress can have no control over him except through the Executive. On the other side, it is argued with equal force that, as the President's appointment cannot have force and effect until after confirmation by the Senate, the appointee, even though he be a Cabinet officer, is amenable to censure.

Tax on National Bank Circulation.

The President of a Mobile bank appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives last week, and asked to be heard in an argument for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State bank circulation. The committee voted to hear him at a future day. Mr. Merriam, of New York, protested, remarking that as a member of the committee he was not willing to have it go to the country that the committee would for a moment entertain any proposition leading to the destruction of the national banking system and the flooding of the country again with a "wild cat" currency, such as existed in many States prior to the establishment of our present banking system.

Marine Schools for States and Cities.

The committee also agreed to report favorably upon the Senate bill to encourage the establishment of public marine schools. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to supply, upon the written application of a Governor of a State or the authorities of the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco, a suitable vessel, with all her apparel, together with charts, books and instruments to be used in the establishment of public marine schools, to educate officers and seamen for the merchant and naval marine in scientific and practical navigation and in the arts, trades and occupations pertaining to seamanship. The vessels are to be loaned to the said States or ports upon condition that they will, at their own expense, establish such schools, and when the schools are discontinued the property is to be returned to the United States. The President is also authorized to detail officers of the navy to act as instructors of said schools.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Judge Drake Explains---Return of Salutations by the Southern Church---Discussion on Consolidation---Coquetting with Reformed Presbyterian Church--Complaint Against Central Presbytery of Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened at 11 A. M. in the First Presbyterian church, corner of Fourteenth street and Lucas avenue, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Howard Crosby, of New York. After devotional exercises, the Moderator delivered the opening sermon, which was purely Scriptural in its bearing. The roll was then called, and nearly all the members were present, numbering between five hundred and six hundred, from all parts of the Union, and including many of the most distinguished divines of the Church.

The afternoon session was wholly occupied in electing officers. For Moderator three candidates were nominated—Rev. S. J. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Henry Darling, of Albany, N. Y., and Jos. E. Eals. The vote stood Wilson 274, Darling 53, Eals 112. Dr. Wilson was declared elected and upon taking the chair, said it would be gross affectation for him to attempt to conceal his feelings of gratitude for the confidence bestowed on him. He would endeavor to be just and impartial in his dealing with the Assembly, and if the Spirit of God was with him, his duties would be comparatively easy. The heritage of the Church was rich in the treasured history of the past, and had glorious and expanding hopes for the future. Dr. Wilson is pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh and Professor of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City.

The evening session was devoted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in Dr. Dickey's church, Rev. Howard Crosby presiding, assisted by Drs. Musgrave and Donaldson.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—The Moderator, Rev. S. J. Wilson, opened proceedings with prayer, after which he announced the appointment of the various committees. Synodical records from a large number of churches were handed in; also, papers, memorials, overtures, &c., which were reported to their appropriate committees. Annual reports from standing committees were presented. Dr. William P. Breed, of Philadelphia, Dr. James L. Robertson and Judge James L. Drake were appointed a committee to select the place of meeting of the next General Assembly.

The formula for the admission of members to the church, which was referred from the last General Assembly, was discussed during the greater part of the morning hour. On motion of Dr. Niles, of Philadelphia, the matter was referred to a committee of seven, instructed to report by Monday or sooner.

Academic and civic titles were ordered to be omitted in the records of the Assembly.

The report of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Boards of the Church was taken up. It contains the financial statistics of the several boards and commissions, the figures being taken from the minutes of the Assembly for the year ending May, 1873, and aggregate as follows: Salaries, $60,660; printing, &c., $24,967; traveling and official expenses, $11,525; total expenses, $98,978; amount spent on the objects, $1,251,589; total funds received for the year, $1,344,570; divided among the boards as follows: foreign missions, $552,775; home missions, $304,705; church erection, $10,774; sustentation, $70,858; education, $15,000; ministerial relief, $81,302; freedmen, $59,260; publication, $55,896. Amount spent by these boards as follows: Foreign missions, $155,505; home missions, $282,056; church erection, $101,744; sustentation, $57,482; education, $104,539; ministerial, $74,385; freedmen, $54,834; publication, $51,046; total, $1,251,589. In regard to the consolidation of the different departments of the work for the purpose of increasing their efficiency, the committee recommended the establishment of four district boards for the oversight and control of the benevolent work which the church carries on at home and abroad, as follows: Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Home Missions, Board of Education and Relief and Board of Publication. It is recommended further, that the standing committees on Benevolence and Finance be discontinued. A minority report was submitted by Dr. Herrick Johnson, which provides for the same boards recommended by the majority report, with the addition of a Board of Church Erection. Both reports were received.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The report of the Committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, now in session in Springfield, Mo., appointed to draw up a basis of union with the Presbyterian Church, was read. It suggests that both Confessions of Faith remain as they are, and be regarded as of equal authority—the standard of Evangelical authority—and that candidates for ordination be allowed to choose between them. The committee representing the Presbyterian Church reported that they were not ready to agree with the other committee, and, on motion, a further committee was appointed to continue the consideration of the subject until next year. Greetings were sent to the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly.

At ten o'clock Dr. Herrick Johnson obtained the floor for the purpose of giving his views on the minority report on Consolidation submitted by him. Most of his remarks were in reference to the Board of Publication and the Board of Church Erection, the two boards in regard to which the majority and minority differ. He argued in favor of both of the boards remaining as they are, instead of as the majority report proposes, the Board of Church Erection to be merged with the Board of Home Missions, and the colportage work of the Board of Publication to be committed to th Presbyteries and to the missionaries of the Home Board, who shall be expected to distribute denominational literature, and be allowed a percentage on the books they distribute. He didn't want the work remanded to the Presbyteries, as they had enough to do already. As to missionaries acting as booksellers, he considered there was great temptation in such case to become mere booksellers, to the neglect of other and more needful work. The consideration of the majority report was postponed and the minority report taken up. The first section, leaving the Board of Foreign Missions as it is at present, was adopted. On a motion to adopt the second section, relating to the Board of Home Missions, and providing that the work be done by the Ministerial Sustentation Committee and the missions for freedmen. Dr. Henry Darling, of Albany, spoke warmly in favor of the majority report and especially for the employment of missionaries as colporteurs. Judge Drake, of Washington, followed him and advocated the adoption of the minority report. To let ministers become booksellers would be to diminish their influence. Speaking of the Board of Publication and the reason it did not have the heart of the church in it, he said it was because it was the vehicle of a sound and Calvanistic doctrine. [Applause and hisses.] At the close of the debate, Dr. Atwater abtained the floor for Monday morning, when the discussion will be resumed.

The report of the Committee on Missions for Freedmen, submitted to the General Assembly yesterday, shows the whole number of churches under the control of the committee to be 115, with the same number of preachers and teachers; communicants added during the year, 1,200; whole number of communicants, 9,274; whole number of Sabbath schools, 88, with 6,109 scholars in them.

In accordance with the invitation extended by the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, the members of the General Assembly visited the bridge this afternoon. They passed over in omnibuses provided for the occasion and then, a lighting examined the structure in its various parts, frequently expressing surprise at the grandeur of the work, the vastness of which was more perceptible from a personal visit than from the written descriptions obtainable. On their return, the party stopped in the center of the bridge, when Rev. Dr. Dickey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Assembly, introduced Col. J. H. Britton, treasurer of the bridge, who, he said, was the representative of the capital of the concern. The doctor regretted the absence of Captain Eads, who, he said, represented the genius of the grand work. Rev. J. S. Wilson, Moderator of the General Assembly, returned the sincere thanks of that body for the pleasure and gratification which they had experienced in the fulfillment of the entertainment afforded. It was a day historic in their times, and he expressed the hope that it was typical of the day when the Church of Jesus Christ should take possession of the great highways of trade and commerce of the world. He proposed that the Assembly join in singing the doxology, which motion met with cordial acception.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Judge Drake obtained the floor for the purpose of a personal explanation. He said he had been pained to learn that some of the remarks he made on Saturday were objectionable to some of the members. He thought his meaning must have been misinterpreted. All he desired was to make known to all that there is an undercurrent in the church against its pure standard of Calvinistic literature. It was supposed, further, that he reflected upon those who had been connected with the New Church. This was not so. He said with shame that the undercurrent manifested itself more among those who used to be Old School Presbyterians than among those who used to be New School Presbyterians.

A telegram was received from the Presbyterian Church South, now in session at Columbus, Miss., acknowledging the salutation and extending greeting. Ordered to be placed on the minutes of the Assembly.

The discussion on consolidation was then continued, speakers being confined to ten minutes each.

Dr. Darling, from the Committee appointed at the last General Assembly to meet a Committee from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, reported that the two committees met in joint session in New York and, after conference, came to the conclusion that a closer union was desirable, and they discovered no reason why it should not be brought about. They believed, however, that it should not be pressed to conclusion, but should take place by the general consent of each church. They were unprepared to recommend any scheme of union, and referred the matter to Synod to judge of the propriety of continuing the subject another year. The report was accepted.

In accordance with a previous agreement, Dr. A. B. Vermilye, of the Reformed Church, was granted the floor. The topic of his speech was the action of the Central Presbytery of Pennsylvania in absorbing the Third Reformed church of Philadelphia. Rev. S. J. Wilson, moderator, in reply said he was not competent to pronounce on the merits of the case, but he would say that the Presbyterian Church has always regarded the church to which Dr. Vermilye belonged with feelings of ardent affection, and, as a church, would like to have them joined in organic union. He expressed the hope that anything which has occurred which has been unfortunate may be remedied. They should remember that in the mighty river which rolls by this great city there are eddies, but those eddies don't turn or break the current; so with the church and its obstacles. On a motion to refer the complaint to a special committee of seven, made by Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Musgrave, of Philadelphia, said he regretted that the Presbytery should be thus publicly arraigned. The church spoken of came to the Central Presbytery and asked to be received, and, although they did not come as pastor and people, it was understood that their pastor, Dr. Wadsworth, was willing. They were even willing to join if they lost their property by so doing. Dr. Darling offered as an amendment to Dr. Crosby's motion, that Dr. H. A. Nelson, of Cincinnati, act as chairman of the committee, which was carried.

The Ride of the Presbyterian Ministers Over the Panhandle Route—The Sunday School Convention—Meeting of the General Assembly.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1874.

On Tuesday morning last, a long train of cars left the Union Depot for the West, the rear one being a Pullman palace car, which had been chartered by the attentive thoughtfulness of the editor of the *Banner*, for the benefit of a number of delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church about to meet at St. Louis.

The improved reputation of the Panhandle route for safety encouraged us to commit ourselves to its care, without taking our coffins with us, as some would have advised us to do a year or two ago. A few of us, however, were willing to patronize the inevitable insurance man by a small investment, in the way of precaution against accident, not believing with "G. A.," that it was the "work of the devil," to fortify our [illegible] Providence by a ticket of insurance. Our company, we flattered ourselves, was rather select, including as it did two theological professors, one of them a former Moderator of the General Assembly, and the other the coming Moderator (if our crowd can help to make him so), several well known D. D.'s, with other untitled brethren equally worthy of literary honors, two or three authors and editors, an M. D., and other worthy ruling elders, with a few intelligent, bright-faced ladies, who were going for the purpose of enjoying the trip and taking care of their *worser* halves.

We were by no means a sombre company, for with much grave and serious talk there was plenty of fun and many an uproarious laugh, to which the exuberant humor of Dr. A. N., of Philadelphia, and the jollity of our young friends Rev. "Johnny" P. and Rev. S. J. F., &c., contributed their full share. The weather also was just right, and the recent rains had laid the dust so that we had no discomfort from that source. Our thoughtful friend of the *Banner* had provided for us plenty of cakes and oranges, and with a gentlemanly conductor and the attentive porter "George," we had everything that we could ask for an enjoyable journey.

Nothing of special interest occurred on the way. The venerable Dr. Beatty, now almost totally blind, joined us at Steubenville, and after giving us his company for some distance returned. We passed the capitals of Ohio and Indiana, the latter in the night, and opened our eyes in the morning to gain a tantalizing glimpse of the pretty little city of Terre Haute. Those rural minor cities of Indiana and Illinois seem designedly to hold the railroads at arms' length—perhaps for the safety of their children, horses and cows, or for the peace of their own nightly slumbers, so that the passing traveler has to imagine how large and beautiful they are.

We people of the hill country of Pennsylvania did not much enjoy the dead levels of Western Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, although here and there we passed some fine improvements and wide fields of waving wheat, which we admired much more than the many long tracts of ague-breeding savannas. As we approached the Mississippi river, we passed first through a fine region of rolling and highly cultivated country, and then over the wide, garden-like bottoms, richer in vegetables for the market than in promises of health.

We reached St. Louis on time, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., safe and sound; some of us to enjoy our first sight of the "Father of Waters," who, like many other great personages, disappointed us at first view, as being no greater than the rivers we have at home. We regretted that the great bridge over the Mississippi was not yet quite ready for us to cross in the cars. Foot passengers have the promise of its being open for them on next Saturday.

The great Sunday School Convention is in session, and is largely attended.

The members of the Assembly are flocking in from all quarters, among them quite a number of celebrities. The hospitality of the good people of St. Louis is likely to fulfil all its promises; your correspondent, at least, can so speak for himself. The Assembly opens to-day, after which I may tell you more. A. W.

Proceedings of the General Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, May 22, 1874.

Among the noticeable incidents connected with the opening of the General Assembly was the appearance of Rev. R. L. Adams, a colored minister (entirely unbleached,) among the magnates who were to conduct these important exercises. He hailed appropriately from Charleston, S. C., where the colored element is now in the ascendancy. The part assigned him was the reading of the Holy Scriptures, which he did with becoming solemnity, humility and clearness of enunciation, (selecting the first chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews), having been preceded by Dr. Crosby, of New York, and followed by Dr. Atwater, of Princeton. The General Assembly and the city of St. Louis seemed to look upon this as all right and proper, at least so far as I have heard. None of the daily papers, which all noticed the proceedings, have expressed any disapproval of this commingling of colors. There are also some three or four other colored members (one of them a D.D.,) who associate freely with their fairer brethern in the pews and in the lunch room, with none to turn up their noses at the *darkey* odor. Truly, times have changed.

The discourse of Dr. Crosby, the retiring moderator, from Eph., 3, 10, on the *relation of angels to the church* was a magnificent production.

All his references to the text and parallel passage, were not to the English translation merely, but to the Greek original,—as became so great a scholar before so scholarly an audience, and thus he was able to bring to light many latent shades of thought which could not be detected by the mere English reader, and to give freshness and originalty to his great topic.

The election of Professor Wilson to the Moderatorship, by so large a majority over his worthy competitors, Drs. Eells and Darling, was very gratifying to his friends, and not unacceptable to any. He bears his honors well, and although he has but once before been a member of any General Assembly, he proves himself fully at home in the difficult duties of his office.

Pending the election, after the nominations were made, Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, the old temperance war-horse, gave us his first snortings for the battle, by proposing to interrogate the several candidates on the total abstinence question, much to the amusement of the Assembly. His call was not seconded.

The remainder of Wednesday and the forenoon of Thursday were occupied chiefly with preparatory routine business, such as the announcement of standing committees, presentation of documents, etc.

It was not until this afternoon that any great question came up for discussion. The most important business of the session then presented itself, in the form of the majority and minority reports of the committee appointed last year on the proposed consolidation of the boards having charge of our various church charities. The majority report was signed by Drs. R. R. Booth, J. T. Backus, J. T. Smith, F. A. Noble, C. H. Foote and David Swing, with Elders W. R. Vermilye, Louis Chapin and J. Moorhead—two of them of your city; and the minority report by Dr. Herrick Johnson alone.

These two reports agree as to the desirableness of consolidation, to some extent, the latter only proposing to carry it not so far as the former. Drs. Booth and Crosby were heard at length in favor of the majority report, the latter, however, proposing material modifications. Rev. T. P. Hunt then entertained the Assembly hugely with a characteristic speech full of wit, humor and sound sense, in opposition to the entire scheme of consolidation. Dr. Herrick Johnson has the floor for to-morrow morning. There is likely to be a great diversity of views, and probably a protracted discussion on this whole subject. More in due time. I have as yet seen very little of St. Louis, having been kept too busy in the Assembly. A. W.

Death of Hon. Julius L. Shuman.

LANCASTER, PA., May 25.—Julius L. Shuman, member of the Legislature, shot by Willmer on Saturday, died this morning at his residence in Washington, Lancaster county.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

WHAT EX-PRESIDENT THIERS THINKS ABOUT IT.

PARIS, May 24.—Ex-President Thiers today received a deputation from the Department of Gironde, and, in reply to their address, said the monarchy which he was overthrown for not establishing was impossible. A Conservative Republic alone could reorganize and pacify France. He hoped that after its recent experience, the Assembly would admit the necessity of making the country the sovereign arbiter. If it persisted in sitting while powerless to attain any definite result, it would exceed the bounds of reason. Unable to form a government, the majority had lost the means and the right to govern. He therefore expected a dissolution, which would rehabilitate the Assembly in the eyes of the nation. Electors would be less wise and moderate the longer dissolution was delayed.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Definite Plans and Estimates--Facts and Figures--No Abandonment of the Project.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The following is the final and conclusive decision of the International Centennial Commission and Finance Committee. The commission state the present condition of affairs as follows:

First, bids are to be opened for contracts for the execution of an art gallery and museum, on Tuesday next, and it is expected that work will be commenced in a few days—the building to cost $1,500,000, of which sum there has been appropriated for the same purpose by the State of Pennsylvania $100,000, and by the city of Philadelphia $500,000. The building will cover over one and a half acres of ground.

Second, The immediate erection of a convenient hall at a cost of $200,000, and for this purpose an appropriation has been made by the city of Philadelphia without any other restriction than the requirement that the money shall be expended for this building. The plans cover a space of one and a half acres of ground.

Third, a machine hall is estimated at a cost of $800,000, which has been provided for by a direct appropriation by the city of Philadelphia, free from restriction and entirely available for the purpose. Work on this building will commence some months hence, but in ample time to have it completed for use by the commission. It will cover ten acres of ground, at a cost not to exceed $80,000 per acre.

Fourth, the erection of the main exhibition building will be commenced as soon as plans are perfected. This can probably be accomplished by the last of June. This building is to cover a space of about twenty acres, at a cost not to exceed $100,000 per acre—say a total of $2,000,000. To this work subscriptions to stock are applicable which, making due allowance for losses, now amount to about $1,800,000, leaving but $200,000 yet to be provided for this purpose.

Fifth, an agricultural hall to be provided for, to cover about five acres of ground, and cost about $250,000.

Grading, draining, water and railroad connections, etc., say $1,000,000; general administration, say $500,000; for errors in estimates and for contingencies, say $875,000; total expenditures, exclusive of art gallery and museum, $5,625,000, of which the city of Philadelphia has appropriated direct and without reservation, except in the designation of particular buildings upon which the amount shall be expended, $1,000,000; active subscriptions, $1,800,000; total to be provided for, $2,825,000, which amount the Board of Finance have no doubt of being able to raise from the people and from the general government.

The statements heretofore submitted by the Board of Finance were based on buildings of a character which was indicated by the commission, but under the present circumstances the committee deem it wise that the buildings should be of a simple character, and on that basis this report is submitted.

INDEPENDENCE, IA., BURNED UP.

The Best Part of the Town in Ashes---Over Forty Dwellings Destroyed---Loss Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CHICAGO, May 25.—An *Evening Journal* special from Dubuque, Iowa, says the city of Independence, Ia., was nearly destroyed by fire this morning, almost the entire business portion being in ashes. The fire broke out near the bridge, on the south side of Main street, and, fanned by a strong breeze, spead rapidly eastward, taking everything on both sides of the street. Among the stores and business places destroyed are the following: T. N. Welsh & Co., grocers; H. J. Bowley, dry goods; R. E. Plane, hardware; Fisher Brothers, grocers; Lawton & Post, dry goods; Henrick & Henshaw, and C. A. Clarke, jewelers, Moore & Chamberlain, dry goods; Moss & Baum, dry goods; Kive & Kenyon, hardware; Independence *Conservative* office; August Myers, dry goods; Small Bros., drugs; Roberts & Taylor, hardware; Williams & Son, grocers; J. B. Turner, millinery; the Mountain House; S. M. Marquette, furniture; Kettridge's book store; Q. N. Whail, boots and shoes; the St. James Hotel; the Bun block; the German Presbyterian church; Curtis & Barrett and Sherwood's livery stables. The postoffice escaped. No estimate of the loss has been received; but it will hardly be less than four hundred thousand dollars. Over forty of the best business houses in the city and a number of dwellings are gone.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A *Tribune* special from Dubuque, Iowa, says the estimated loss by the Independence fire to-day is $500,000, but it is impossible yet to learn the amount of insurance or the names of companies. Three men who entered the store in order to save goods, are supposed to have been lost, as the upper floors fell in soon after they went in, and none of them have since been seen. The blow is severe on the town and adjoining country.

TRICHINA.

A Lady Dies from the Effects of Eating Pork Inhabited by the Worms—Several Other Persons Ill with the Trichina Disease.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot, May 25.]

Yesterday a microscopical examination was made of a small part of a ham of which several persons had eaten, one of whom died on Saturday week and two are now prostrated by illness. The inspection disclosed a number of well defined trichina, curled in grotesque shapes. The revelation removes all doubt that has been entertained concerning the cause of the death of Mrs. William Young, which occurred at Baldwin week before last, and renders it certain that trichina produced the fatal result. It also confirms the belief that William Young, husband of the deceased, and George Cordes, brother, both of whom are confined to their beds, can trace their illness to the same source.

On Tuesday, 7th inst, five persons in the family of William Young, of Baldwin, ate ham in its uncooked state. The Saturday following all but one (a child aged about two years and a half) were suddenly taken ill, the symptoms being much alike in all. Mrs. Young, who was rather delicate, was soon after confined to her bed and in a week from the time she experienced her first sickly sensation died shortly after partaking a of small quantity of soup. Her condition had been considered serious but not sufficiently so to create apprehensions tha ther end was near. She had been talkative and seemed in good spirits, although suffering much pain in her muscles.

Mrs. Young's husband, owing to his debilitated condition, was unable to attend her funeral on Monday, and he continued growing worse until Friday or Saturday last, when he was compelled to take his bed. The nature of his disease corresponds exatly with that of his wife's, but as he has a robust constitution the effect has not been so disastrous.

A washwoman employed at the house, who also partook of the meat and was seized with illness, took an emetic and expelled the trichina which had entered her stomach, and she is now enjoying good health.

The child who ate of the meat suffered no evil consequences, having readily passed off the trichina.

George Cordes, aged about seventeen years, has passed through a similar ordeal and is now lying seriously ill at the house of his parents, on Third street between Chestnut and Mulberry. He was stricken down a week earlier than his brother-in-law. Yesterday he complained of pain in one of his arms and legs, which is said by physicians to be traceable to the operations of the trichina in attacking the muscles. Last evening his condition appeared somewhat improved, and hopes of his recovery were entertained.

The ham of which the above mentioned persons partook has a healthy appearance, but under the magnifying influence of a microscope the most minute part shows numbers of trichina. The meat was purchased at the store of the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Baldwin. Since the discovery of the worms the sale of the meat has been stopped.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Views of Bishop Stevens on the Cummins Movement and on Ritualism.

In his annual address, read before the Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia on the 20th inst., Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, discussed the Cummins movement at some length. He said

Since we last met in convention an event has occurred which is unprecedented in the history of our Church. One of its Bishops has abandoned its communion and transferred, as he declared, the work and office which, by consecration, he received from this church, to another sphere.

That other sphere has proved to be the establishing of a "Reformed Episcopal Church." This unfaithfulness to his three-fold vows of ordination, this needless rending of the Church of Christ, he has crowned by an act unparalleled in the annals of Christ's Church—the consecrating by his single self of a lawfully deposed clergyman to the work and office of a Bishop. Vigorous efforts have been made by this disaffected sect to asperse the purity of our church and sow seeds of discontent amidst our clergy and laity. To this end, falshoods, misrepresentations, perversions, have been resorted to through the press and the pulpit in reference to our Prayer-Book, our polity and our legislation.

The future of this sect very much depends on the course which shall be taken in reference to certain grave questions at the next General Convention. Should that body, representing our whole communion, looking to the interests of all its members, and legislating not for momentary issues, but for the future welfare of the church, modify some of its existing canons, and give emphatic condemnation of the doctrines and practices now broached by the advanced or so-called Catholic party, which has so recently appeared amongst us; then, not only will all occasion for leaving our church be cut off, but the movement itself will have lost its leverage in the removal of those things from our liturgy which gave it origin and power. I do not believe that there is any just occasion for leaving our Church. I believe that all the alleged causes, when honestly examined, are without solid reason; that there is nothing in our Book of Common Prayer which, on the sound laws of interpretation, cannot be proved to be in harmony with God's word; and that if the argument is sound, that there are Romanizing germs in the Prayer Book, because some few of its expressions and terms have occasioned perversions to Rome, then is the argument also sound that there are Romanizing germs in the Bible, because out of its holy words have been constructed the whole fabric of that corrupt Church.

Nay, more, if the existence in our formularies of worship of passages which are susceptible of perversion is a just ground for condemning that Prayer Book as Romanistic in its teachings and tendency, then the existence in the Bible of passages which heresiarchs in all ages have perverted as the basis of their several systems of error, is a just ground for condemning the Bible as the more fruitful source of all the heresies of the world; for they all spring from a perverted Bible, and all bolster themselves with misquoted texts. Truth in this world of sin will ever be subjected to the distortions and perversions of error. It cannot be avoided, for God's Word even is thus perverted to evil, so as to make it a supporting pillar of Romanism and Arianism and Pelagianism and every noxious heresy.

But when all this is granted, what then? Does it prove that this system of error so extensively prevails as to be beyond the corrective power of the Church, as has been boldly asserted? Not at all! As a Church the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has never, by rubric, canon or resolution, adopted a single one of these Romish errors. As a Church, there is no ecclesiastical organization which, in its formularies of faith, in its liturgical services, in its whole constitution and offices, more clearly and fully reflects the truth of God, the worship of holiness and the institutions of Christ and his apostles. For, bear in mind that the Church is not a few of its members, but the whole body of the faithful in their organic unity, and its doctrines are to be known and judged of, not by what a few men may teach and do, but by its authorized standard of faith and discipline and worship. Yet because one or two churches in a diocese may indulge in this unauthorized and offensive ritualism, the unthinking multitude denounces the whole body of the Church in error, forgetting that they are the errors of a few individuals, and not the authoritative teaching of the Church. But it may be said if the Church tolerates these men and their doings, she is responsible for all resulting evils. Toleration of error is not tantamount to an approval of error; else must we say that the great Head of the Church approves of and is responsible for the gross errors and perverted life of the Church of Rome, which He has patiently borne with and tolerated for a thousand years. Toleration is the patient bearing for a season of an evil, waiting for the expedient time in which to cast it off, but not doing hastily and imperfectly that which requires patience and holy wisdom. The distinct teaching of the Lord in the parable of the tares and wheat, and of the net-full of fishes, good and bad, plainly declare that until the harvest at the end of the world, the tares will not only spring up with the wheat, but cannot be plucked up without uprooting the wheat also; and that until the Gospel net is "drawn to land" the bad fishes will occupy the same enclosure as the good. "It must needs be that offenses come," were the words of Jesus—words prophetic and monitory, not for his age alone, but for all time.

The history of the troubles in the churches of Corinth, of Galatea, of Colossa, and in each of the seven churches of proconsular Asia, are full of instruction as to the activity of evil in the very fold of the church, and of the impossibility of its ever being eradicated by apostolic care and toil.

The Bishop then goes on to show that as error was active even among the seven churches of Asia, so it has existed in the church throughout all ages. The Episcopal Church has vindicated it by protesting loudly and clearly against hurtful doctrines and practices. Of the action of the last General Convention, the Bishop recalls that the body expressed its "decided condemnation of all ceremonies, observances and practices which are fitted to express a doctrine foreign to that set forth in the authorized standards of this church." These authorized standards are the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, the Articles and the homilies. It is by these that the church's teachings and practices are to be tested and established.

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I fully believe in giving to our Church all the breadth and elasticity which is compatible with holding to the living Head, Jesus Christ. I fully admit the propriety, and even duty of beautifying the sanctuary and making the services of the Church attractive, provided the sensuous does not get the master over the spiritual, and the ornaments of devotion do not usurp the place of Christ, and thus make things seen and temporal crowd out the things unseen and eternal. If these rites and ceremonies were mere matters of refined taste and harmless sentiment, they might be safely left to themselves; but, alas! they are a part of a delicate plan to subvert our Protestant faith and our simple worship. Ritualists themselves say, and I here quote their own words, that "the surest way to teach the Catholic faith is by Catholic ritual;" that "ritualism is the fruit of dogma" and "the object lesson of religion." They acknowledge that these rites and ceremonies are worth contending for only on account of their deep significance; that they are not to be regarded as simple adornments and adjuncts of worship, but as a most important means of teaching doctrine, especially, as it is said, "to the uneducated and the poor." And what is the doctrine which they thus wish to instil from the chancel and from the pulpit, through the eye and through the ear? It is, as has been well said, "the exaltation of the minister of Christ as one of a sacrificing priesthood; the continuation in an altar of the very sacrifice of Christ on the cross, in contrast with the one oblation of Himself once offered, a full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world; the real presence, if not in the grossness of the Romish sense, in a sense so subtle as to be undistinguishable from it in any intelligible interpretation; the real objective presence of Christ, really and truly, but spiritually and ineffably under the outward, visible part or sign or form of bread or wine, not the blessed truth of our liturgy and articles, the real presence of Christ in the heart of the faithful communicant in the whole ordinance."

This, in brief, is the doctrine which is to be taught as "an object lesson" by the Ritualistic party in this country and in England. Admit this doctrine, and its necessary consequences are:

First—The re-establishment of the confessional, with its corrupting influences.

Second—The enforcing of priestly penance and absolution, thus making the priest the dispenser of grace and judgment.

Third—The acceptance of the whole sacerdotal system of the Church of Rome, which finds its tap root in this doctrine.

Fourth—The withdrawal from the faithful of the right of private judgment in spiritual things, especially in the reading of God's Word.

Fifth—The reception of the doctrine of purgatory and with it the whole priestly trade in indulgences, and distinctive forms into venial and mortal.

Sixth—The accepting the dogma of the invocation of saints, with its resulting lying miracles and pilgrimages to mock shrines, and last, though not least, the worshipping of the Virgin Mary, culminating in the doctrine of the Immanulate Conception, and in which "Cultus," Jesus, the *alone* Redeemer, the *only* Savior, the *one* Meditator, is made to share his mediatorial throne with Mary, and Mariolatry thus takes the place of true worship to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

These are the logically resulting errors which insidiously lurk in the rites and ceremonies which are sought to be foisted into our Protestant Episcopal Church. One of the profoundest statesmen Europe ever produced, said, a few weeks ago in the Imperial Parliament of Germany: "Revolution consists not so much in acts of violence which accompany its completion, but in the systematic preparation of revolution in the minds of the people. The man who says I hold my opinion as higher than the decisions of law, and because in my opinion, this or that law is unjust, refuse to obey it, and have a perfect right to do this, is a revolutionary man." This is true in church matters as well as State, and it is against this systematic preparation of the mind of our church to accept these dangerous errors that I lift up my warning voice on this occasion.

After studying the books published by the recognized leaders of the so-called Catholic or Ritualistic party; after perusing the testimony given by some of the more prominent men of this party before the Ritual Commission appointed by the Queen of England in 1867, which was presented to both Houses of Parliament; after reading many of the sermons, tracts and manuals which these clergymen indorse and circulate, and after witnessing their extravagant and unauthorized ritual, I have reached the deliberate conclusion that this party is schismatical, in that its inevitable tendency is to rend asunder the Church.

Second—That it is thoroughly disloyal, in that it sets at naught the divinely ordained and canonically constituted authorities of the Church.

Third—That it is grossly libellous in that it terms the Reformers "the profane and immoral levellers of the sixteenth century," and speaks of men who were burnt at the stake for the cause of Protestant truth as "cowardly traitors like Cranmer—coarse, illiterate, persecuting bullies like Latimer."

Fourth—That it is *anti-Protestant* in that it speaks of the Anglican Reform as "a hideous blunder," "a limb badly set, that must be broken again in order to be righted."

Fifth—That it establishes a tyrannous priestcraft, in that it aims to introduce auricular confession, private absolution, fasting, communion, and a system of priestly penance and discipline.

Sixth—That it is *revolutionary*, in that if successful it would turn our churches into mass houses; our Lord's tables into sacrificial altars; our presbyters into sacrificing priests; the "gifts and creatures of bread and wine" into "the real objective presence of the body and blood of Christ," our reverent participation of the Lord's supper into Eucharistical adoration; our simple vestments into gaudy and costly robes; our solemn communion office into a mongrel service made up of unauthorized uses and rituals, and thus, in very deed, revolutionize our form of formularies and worship.

These, with other tendencies which might be named, are sufficient to indicate the drift and bearing of this whole system. As yet these opinions and practices are confined to a few persons, but these few are aggressively active in their efforts to proselyte the unwary, and to lead captive silly women. But because this class is small now, it should not be overlooked. All great heresies and all great changes in services began from causally uttered words and little innovations. These departures from truth and order, at first sight, are too often unnoticed; but if unchecked the divergence soon increases, and the two lines which seemed at one time to run parallel soon sweep apart by broad courses, and lead at last in opposite directions. At this point of divergence we should stop, survey cautiously the probabilities of the future, and take such canonical and legislative action as shall best protect from error and division the heritage of the Lord.

CITY AND COUNTY TAXES,

Aggregate Value of City Property, $172,834,139.

Total Valuation for the County Over $300,000,000.

Taxation in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Country Districts---An Increase in Both Cities, but a Healthy Showing for the Farming Districts.

The Board of Revision held a special and final meeting Thursday, for the purpose of hearing the report of the City Assessor, Mr. Phelps, as to the aggregate assessment for the city, and to approve the percentage required to be thrown off in order to bring the aggregate city assessment down to the aggregate assessment for county purposes, as required under the "equalization" ordinance.

Mr. Phelps reported that the real and personal valuations, for the several wards throughout the city, as fixed by the Board of Revision, aggregated as follows:

Real estate	$170,445,923
Bersonal property	2,388,216
Total	$172,834,139

The real and personal valuations, as fixed by the triennial assessors, in the City of Pittsburgh, for county purposes, aggregated $155,552,830. To "equalize" or bring the several individual assessments down to correspond with the aggregate for county purposes, ten per cent. deduction will be made on the valuations as fixed by the Board of Revision. It must be understood that there is no "occupation" assessment in the above figures, as that item does not come in under the equalization ordinance. The assessments made by the Board of Revision, of the real and personal property in the city of Pittsburgh, is higher than those made made by the ward assessors, for county purposes, by $17,381,309. Ten per cent. off the city valuation would be $17,283,413. This makes the difference within a very small fraction, so that the even ten per cent. has been adopted. Each tax-payer, therefore, in order to figure the exact amount which be will have to pay upon city property, real and personal, will first deduct ten per cent. from the sum assessed against him by the Board of Revision, and calculate the city millage upon the remainder. In doing this, he must not adopt the foolish plan of the editor of the *Post*, and pile on the millage for business tax, and also the special taxes assessed for separate indebtedness. The business tax has nothing to do with real estate, and the "separate indebtedness" levy only applies to particular districts. Thus, upon all property in the old city, as it existed prior to consolidation, in 1867, there is a levy of one-half mill; in Lawrenceville, one mill; Twenty-fourth ward, one mill; Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, two and one-half mills; Twenty-seventh ward, one mill; Thirty-first ward, one and one-half mill; Thirty-second ward, one mill; Thirty-fourth ward, three mills; Thirty-fifth ward, one-third mill, and Thirty-sixth ward, three mills. The millage, which applies over the whole city, is as follows: Fire Department, one mill; Water Works, one and one-half mills; Central Board, two mills; and the City Poor tax, one-half mill. The city tax of one and one-half mills, is, of course, levied on all city property, as assessed by the county. This, we believe, includes all the items, so far as the city is concerned, except the taxes levied in the several wards for school building purposes.

It must be apparent, therefore, that to ascertain the exact amount of tax due upon property in the city, the special and local millage of the ward must be added to the general millage for city and county purposes. In the old city, the aggregate for all purposes will be ten and one-half mills. In some of the other districts it will be a little higher, owing to the fact that the special tax is larger.

We have never attempted to disguise the fact that the city taxes this year will be much higher than they were last year. The fact is notorious that we are spending several millions of dollars in water works and other improvements; and while these expenditures go on the public burdens must be increased. It is to be hoped, however, that we are nearing the end of these extraordinary disbursements.

THE COUNTY TAXES.

The aggregates of the county assessments have not yet been completed. The only districts not yet footed up are Sharpsburg, Plum, North Versailles, Finley, Jefferson, Elizabeth, Forward, Indiana, East Deer and West Deer. Both cities have been completed, and all the boroughs except Sharpsburg. The following are the aggregates, exclusive of the districts named:

Pittsburgh	$174,829,503
Allegheny	54,793,272
Boroughs	13,196,613
Townships	53,651,739
	$296,469,027

The remaining districts will put the grand aggregate for the county at over $300,000,000. The amount levied for county purposes (one and one-half mills,) would aggregate $450,000. From this deduct ten per cent. abatement for prompt payment, $45,000, and $30,000 for lost taxes, exonerations, etc., and we have a net return of $375,000. To this add $10,000 State tax, and we have $385,000—say, in round numbers, $400,000. The expenditures for the year, as estimated by the County Controller, foot up $381,648, and as the receipts of outstanding taxes will be much larger than was estimated, it is apparent that at the close of the year there will be a healthy balance in the treasury, which may be stated thus:

Taxes for 1874	$400,000
Outstanding taxes of 1873, in excess of the estimate	25,000
Actual expenditures less than estimates by	25,000
Total	$450,000
Estimated expenditures	381,648
Surplus	$ 68,352

The tax-payers of the farming districts will discover that, while the valutions have been largely increased, the millage has been correspondingly reduced. In particular cases, there may be an increase of taxation, compared with the previous year; but where one individual is increased ten will find their aggregate taxes reduced. It was not intended to levy a larger amount for county purposes than was necessary; but the law requires the estimates to be made within a certain time, and as it was impossible to foresee to what extent the assessors would increase the valuations, it was difficult to determine what the millage should be. It was important, too, that enough should be levied to meet all demands upon the county. It is better that there should be a surplus at the end of the year, than that the county should be compelled to borrow money to make ends meet.

In estimating the amount of taxes upon the farming lands of the county—those lands outside of city and borough corporations—it is necessary to add to the county levy of one and one-half mills an additional half mill for the support of the county poor, and such millage as may be levied for township schools and roads.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

As there is no "equalization" in Allegheny, the millage goes directly upon the county valuation. For city purposes, five mills have been levied; for city poor purposes, one-half mill, for schools, two mills; and for sewerage, three mills on the *land* valuation only, the building improvements being left out of this latter item. The county tax of one and one-half mills, and the ward school taxes, are of course to be added, to get the exact amount of tax on any particular piece of property. The aggregate tax upon real estate in Allegheny, will not fall far short of that imposed in Pittsburgh. It will show a decided increase over that of last year.

Note.—It is proper to explain that in the city calculation the total assessment is $172,834,139, while in the county calculation it is $174,829,503. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the "occupation" assessment is left out of the city calculation.

PEACEFUL SECESSION.

Novel Method of Untying the Hymenial Bond---An Aged Couple Agree to Mutually Separate.

Dr. Wood's so-called secession ordinance may or may not have something to do with the domestic episode related below. Certainly the incident in question, if not a sequence, is at least a coincidence. About two years ago a couple, living in what was formerly known as the borough of Birmingham, had a domestic disagreement, in fact what might be termed "a skeleton in the closet." Incompatibility of temperament may have been the motive power. At all events, their trouble culminated in frequent litigation, now before this magistrate, then before that. It became obvious at last that though their days were drawing to a close they could have no contentment together. For a time they lived in separate portions of their mutual home, but even this failed to prevent occasional family jars. At last the husband, who is sixty-five years of age, determined, on the advice of friends, to demand a separation. He had a holy horror of being divorced, but concluded to cast around for some other method of unloosening the nuptial knot. It may be stated by way of explaining the nature of his inflictions that he was a widower when he married his present spouse, and that she is pretty well on in years, perhaps not very far from three score. After resorting to various modes of arbitration but without avail, the parties were advised to lay their case before Alderman Louis Hager, of the Second ward. That magistrate was equal to the emergency, and yesterday drew up the following document which the husband and wife subscribed in their own hands, in German text. The names we suppress, but give the agreement in full as illustrating a novel and unobjectionable method of divorce, without exposure to the notoriety of a court process. Here is the text of the paper mentioned:

WHEREAS, Divers disputes and unhappy differences have arisen between the party of the first part and his said wife, for which reason they have consented and agreed to live separate and apart from each other during their natural lives, therefore this indenture witnesseth that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the premises and in pursuance thereof, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with his said wife, that it shall and may be lawful for her, his said wife, at all times hereafter, to live separately and apart from him, and that he shall and will allow and permit her to reside and be in such place and places and in such family and families and with such relations, friends and other persons, and to follow and carry on such trade or business as she may from time to time choose or think fit to do, and he shall not, or will not, at any time, compel her to live with him, or molest, disturb or trouble her for living separate and apart from him, nor sue, molest, nor trouble any other person whomsoever, for receiving, entertaining or harboring her, and that he will not without her consent visit her or knowingly enter her house or place, where she shall dwell, reside or be; nor shall nor will at any time hereafter claim or demand property, be the same real, personal or mixed, or any of her money, jewels, plates, clothing, household goods, furniture or stock in trade, which she now hath in her power, custody or possession, or procure; or which be devised or given to her, or that she may enjoy and absolutely dispose of the same as if she were a *femme sole* and not named; and further that said party of the first part, shall and will well and truly, clear of all circumbrances, for the better support and mainenance, grant and convey two certain lots, marked and numbered as lots No. 151 and 152 situated in John Brown's plan of lots in the borough of St. Clair, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, which the party of the first part now holds.

The great ship canal from Corpus Christi Bay to Arkansas Pass, Texas, nearly seven miles long, and which has been under construction for seventeen years, has just been completed. It cost a million dollars.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE,

THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUES.

The Women Before the Acting Mayor.

THE TESTIMONY IN FULL.

An Argument on Law Points and a Decision to be Had This Morning.

Immense Meeting at Dr. Howard's Church.

The Women's Movement Encouraged.

Numerous Public Meetings Announced --Enthusiasm of the Women--The Courts to be Called Upon for a Decision.

The excitement regarding the womens temperance movement, occasioned by the arrest of the "crusaders," continues unabated and in fact from the occurrences of Monday it would appear the interest has still further increased. The hearing Monday in the case of the thirty-three charged with disorderly conduct and with being habitual disturbers of the peace, attracted great attention from the public generally, and from the female portion particularly. The usual large crowd attended in front of the Station House, while at the meetings at the Alliance Rooms during the day there was more of a crowd than heretofore. At Dr. Howard's church during the whole afternoon there was a constantly-kept-full congregation, while at the meeting following the hearing there was a perfect "jam."

THE MORNING MEETING.

Pursuant to previous announcement the crusaders and their friends met at the Alliance rooms at nine o'clock.

Before the meeting was called to order Mrs. Collins requested all the ladies who were arrested on Saturday to retire to the next room. What transpired there was private. Before the opening of the services they returned to the main room singing the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee."

The entire audience caught up the hymn, and sang it with a will.

Rev. J. W. Plannett then opened the religious exercises by reading a portion of Scripture and addressing the throne of grace. A familiar hymn was then sung.

Mrs. Collins then read a dispatch from Portsmouth, Ohio:

"Portsmouth, Ohio, Temperance League send greeting and sympathy. Refer to Psalm 94th, 20th to 23d verses.

"MRS. ROBINSON, Secretary."

General Lane then addressed the meeting, counseling them to be guided by the decision of the court, and not to antagonize the law. He thought that legislation would yet be so influenced as to sweep this curse from the land.

HOSPITALITIES EXTENDED.

Mrs. McMillen arose and said that when a distinguished stranger visited the city it was customary to tender the hospitalities of the city to said stranger. Mrs. Reese, President of the Alliance, Ohio, Temperance Union, was on a visit to us last week, by invitation of our women, and how was she treated? She was thrown into a vile dungeon along with the rest of the ladies. When our ladies visited Alliance they were escorted by two or three hundred people, and treated with the greatest courtesy, and this treatment was repaid in this city by throwing Mrs. Reese into a dungeon.

She then introduced Mrs. Reese, who made a stirring address.

Mr. W. M. Gormly read a communication from New Castle, tendering heartfelt sympathy, and praying that God might strengthen the ladies in their blessed work. The communication was signed Mrs. George B. Woodworth, Corresponding Secretary New Castle Women's Temperance Union.

Mrs. Youngson then offered a fervent and deeply affecting prayer, causing tears to well up in the eyes of many present.

Rev. Dr. Browne, of New Castle, was introduced and made a few remarks, saying:

Is an obstruction of lager beer kegs legal? If the men of this city are what I take them for—men, they will hurl these men in authority from power.

MRS. VANHORN SPEAKS.

I have gone out with my sisters more solemn than I ever went to a funeral. I never saw my sisters smile. I have carried my bible and my satchel for weeks, expecting to go to jail. I never violated any law. I did not stand on the curbstone, nor in the gutter, but in the street. We violated no law. I am ready to go to jail, to the workhouse; there is work to be done there. If I fall I fall on Christ's side and the temperance side. They put us in that miserable, filthy hole, where we had to breathe in our pocket-handkerchiefs. They had better clean the filthy place. I gave a son to my country, and now I am going to give the balance of my life to put down this curse, which is draining the best blood of the land.

After a number of other persons had delivered short addresses, it being near twelve o'clock, Mr. Watt Black said he would call the "roll of honor." The names of the arrested ladies were then called, and as each responded there was a clapping of hands among the audience. They were requested to be on hand at half-past one o'clock.

Rev. Gill brought down the house by remarking that they were the best looking lot of criminals he ever saw.

PREPARING FOR THE HEARING.

There was an overcrowded assemblage at the Alliance rooms in the afternoon, and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings. Rev. Mr. McConnell was called upon to preside, and after religious exercises Rev. Dallas was called upon it being understood that he had a statement to make regarding certain expressions make by the Acting Mayor to Rev. Mr. Butts.

QUESTIONABLE REMARKS BY THE ACTING MAYOR.

Mr. Dallas said: I would much prefer Rev. Mr. Butts would make the statement himself. It is very short and yet so positive and to the point that it will take but a moment. I attended a meeting, this morning, of the Methodist ministers of this city, in the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church, where we had an enthusiastic meeting. Rev. Mr. Butts, the pastor of the Smithfield M. E. church, in company with several others, called on Acting Mayor McMasters to know why he would fine a common "rough" one dollar for disorderly conduct and cost of prosecution, and would fine a lady twenty-five dollars for praying on the street, and a gentleman fifty dollars for standing by her when she prayed, and his reply was, "Damn them, they shall stop it." [Sensation.] That is all the reason he would give. Now you know exactly the spirit you are to meet. You can tell exactly the fate that is before you, and may God give you the victory! [Responses of "Amen."]

THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.

A lady arose and said she had been informed that at a meeting held in Allegheny this morning, Rev. Dr. Howard, who is known to be the firm friend of the women, suggested that all the ministers who were willing to go to the trial and stand by them would rise, and I believe, without one exception, they all arose. So we know where Dr. Howard and his fellow ministers stood. [Applause.]

A man arose and said: I tell you if the Mayor does lay his hands upon the ladies, we will lay hands upon the Mayor. I do not mean the hand of violence, but the hand of the ballot.

Mrs. Hill—I hope no one will countenance anything by a word that looks like mob law. [Applause.] God causeth the wrath of man to praise him, and we think in the wrath, of this liquor interest he will turn it to his own praise.

The Chairman said he thought the women would be strongest if they go alone and trust in God.

A gentleman said he was willing to trust his wife in the hands of God, but he would also like to be along side of her in this emergency. [Laughter.]

THE MARCH TO THE STATION HOUSE.

The ladies then prepared to attend the Station House, where the hearing in the case of the thirty-three was to be heard. The list was called over and all responded.

It was then decided that as soon as the party under arrest should leave the rooms, the men should proceed to Dr. Howard's church, and there hold a prayer meeting. The ladies not under arrest were to escort the arrested party to the lock-up, and then return to Dr. Howard's church.

The defendants then marched out, Mr. Black taking the lead with Rev. Collins, the ladies following by twos.

A short distance behind the defendants marched a band of nearly a hundred lady crusaders. There was no singing or any kind of a demonstration on the street. They marched up Sixth street to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, and from Smithfield street turned down Diamond alley to the lock-up. The appearance of so large a number of ladies marching on the streets occasioned considerable excitement, but the treatment they received was, in every way, respectful. At the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley quite a crowd had assembled, and the police had to open a way for the ladies. At the station house the crowd was so great that it was with difficulty that the police could make way for the entry into the room

THE RECEPTION.

The thirty-three ladies filed into the room in silence, and those that accompanied them, after bidding adieu, turned back to Wood street and proceeded to Dr. Howard's church, where the prayer meeting was to continue until the return of their friends, or until their fate was made known. It was announced, upon the entry of the ladies, that but one reporter from each paper would be allowed to attend the hearing, and that outsiders would be rigidly excluded. In this the intention was good, but it was very hard to keep it. Before the conclusion of the hearing the room had become fearfully crowded and hot. After the defendants had assembled in the office of the station house, and chairs had been provided for them behind the railing, religious services were conducted, "Nearer my God to Thee," was first sung, after which Mrs. Youngson led in prayer and was followed by Mrs. Johnson.

During these exercises Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Marshall Swartzwelder, W. K. Jennings, Commodore Cochran and others appeared in the room, having been engaged for the defense of the women. Mr. John Coyle appeared as the Mayor's attorney. Acting Mayor McMasters, with clerk Hartzell, arrived at a quarter past three o'clock, and the hearing was soon after opened.

A PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

Acting Mayor McMasters arrived at a quarter past three and prepared to hear the cases, it being the intention to hear each separately as they appeared upon the docket. Meantime the attorneys were in consultation, and when the Acting Mayor was ready Mr. Swartzwelder addressed him, and said that upon consultation with Mr. Jennings and Mr. Marshall he wished to make a proposition to his Honor. Inasmuch

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as there are thirty-three cases here, and it will probably take a very considerable length of time to hear each case, and inasmuch as there are but one or two questions involved in all of the cases, the determination of any one determines the principle in all the cases. We propose that some one case be taken up, and that a hearing be had in that case and a decision rendered by you to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and that the decision in that case shall determine the others.

Acting Mayor—Suppose some of them should be old offenders? The law distinguishes between new offenders and those who have been here before.

Mr. Marshall—I suppose there is something in that.

Acting Mayor—My own wish is to do anything that will aid the ladies in any way. I can see the utility of your proposition, and I think it is very fair. So that we can have an understanding, that is all that is necessary.

Mr. Coyle—Those who have been here before should be considered as second or third offenders.

Mr. Marshall—You might take one that has been here before, and one who never has.

Acting Mayor—And I am to announce my decision to-morrow morning.

Mr. Coyle—Yes, sir.

Acting Mayor—That suits me very well.

OPENING OF THE CASE.

It was then decided that Mrs. Black and Mrs. Youngson should be the two to be tried on behalf of all the others, the former being for the second offence, and they were brought to the front for a hearing.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Please state the offence, Mr. Magistrate, and read us the ordinance alleged to be violated.

Mr. Coyle—The offence alleged is disorderly conduct and habitual disturbance of the peace.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Is that alleged in the information?

Mr. Coyle—There is no information at all. The arrest is on view.

Mr. Marshall—What is the ordinance? Let's hear it. Mr. Coyle then read the ordinance of December 27, 1869, but hesitated at one point on the ground that the words were not fit for the ladies to hear. Commodore Cochran suggested that it could not be worse than they had heard the past few days.

At the instance of Mr. Swartzwelder, the section of the city charter giving authority for the ordinance was read.

THE TESTIMONY.

The examination of witnesses under oath was then proceeded with. The first witness was Lieutenant Gordon, who was examined for the prosecution by Mr. Coyle. His testimony was as follows: These ladies were out on Saturday; they were first at Dillinger & Stevenson's; they were singing and praying on the curbstone; a pretty good crowd was on the pavement; saw them out several times; they refused to move on.

Mr. Marshall cross-examined as follows:

Mr. Marshall—Why didn't you arrest the persons who were on the side-walks?

Gordon—It was impossible; there wasn't enough men.

Mr. M.—No; you thought it easier to arrest the ladies. [Applause.] Who instructed you to arrest the ladies and not the lookers-on. Did Mr. Irwin, the Chief?

Gordon—My instructions were to keep the ladies moving on,

Mr. M.—To keep the ladies moving, eh? [Laughter.]

Officer Alstadt—Lieutenant Moore and me went down to first street. Everything was blocked up.

[Here Commodore Cochran and Swartzwelder combined to interrogate Alstadt until he abandoned the stand in despair.]

Officer Kane testified as follows: Got to the crowd about 2:30 o'clock on Saturday; the whole street was blockaded; these ladies were praying, I think; didn't pay much attention; the crowd was attracted by the doings of the ladies; they were standing on the curb, and some near the gutter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Swartzwelder—The Chief gave me orders to arrest spectators as well as ladies; at the Monongahela House they all moved on cheerfully, and I did not have to make an arrest; I am not versed in law, and can't positively state whether these ladies were guilty of a breach of peace or not.

Officer Cochran, sworn and examined—Saw the crusaders at Dillinger & Stevenson's for about fifteen minutes; they afterwards went to Weiler's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—The spectators moved when the officers ordered them; the sidewalks were then opened, but the street was obstructed; I understood the orders were to arrest the crusaders; that was the limit of the order I received; was not ordered to arrest a person praying on the sidewalk; I arrested them for drawing a crowd; I arrested them because I was ordered to arrest the crusaders; they were arrested at Weiler's, First avenue; could not say whether Mrs. Youngson or Mrs. Black were singing; heard Mrs. Youngson pray; there was nothing disorderly in her behavior so far as I could see; they simply attracted crowds.

Wm. Fowler sworn—Am stationed at Wood and Water; saw the ladies cross Wood and go up First; they stopped at Weilers; they staid ten or fifteen minutes; they were on the pavement praying; a crowd collected and obstructed the streets.

Cross-examination—I was called in to make the arrests; I did not receive any orders; was merely called to assist; there were a number of boxes piled up on the sidewalks; after the hearing I went back the same way and found the boxes gone.

LIQUOR DEALERS EXAMINED.

Mr. John L. Dillinger of the firm of Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 87 Second avenue testified that the band appeared at their establishment at about 2 o'clock P. M. He presumed there were twenty-five to thirty of them and that they remained about fifteen or twenty minutes. There was considerable of a crowd gathered; about one hundred and fifty probably, perhaps more; the street and sidewalks were considerably blockaded. Before they stopped and after the band went the sidewalks were clear except of ordinary passers by.

To Mr. Swartzwelder. The sidewalks and street were blockaded by people; sometimes there was a passage way; there were no barrels on the sidewalk in front of our house.

Mr. Weiler, sworn—Our place of business is at 150 First avenue; the defendants were there between two and three o'clock on Saturday; some thirty of them were there; they were some fifteen minutes; it was only through the exertions of the police that the sidewalks and street were kept open; an immense crowd gathered; street and sidewalks were obstructed; the crowd was not there before the ladies came, and did not remain after they left; the crowd there impaired our business; we were shipping goods, and our teams could not get there for some minutes.

Cross-examined—I did not make any complaint; I asked the police to move the crowd; they tried to do it; I did not see them make any arrests; I did not talk to the ladies; my brother refused to let them come in; I didn't want them to come in and pray; there were some boxes belonging to the Mutual Gas Company; the ladies would not have obstructed the sidewalks; never saw such a crowd before.

Mr. Coyle—Your Honor we have some other witnesses. We have offered enough to show that the streets and sidewalks had been obstructed, and we do not think it necessary to offer further evidence. If this does not establish the charge against the ladies they should be discharged.

Acting Mayor—Possibly the defense will have some testimony to offer.

Mr. Marshall—We are just counselling whether to offer any evidence. The cases presented are so barren of foundation that we do not think it necessary.

DECISION RESERVED.

Soon Mr. Marshall said he and his colleague desired to present the case under its legal aspect. He supposed, however, that his Honor would not desire to hear the argument now, as this was a very warm place. He would defer to the will of the Mayor, however, and if he desired it the arguments could be made to-morrow.

It was decided that the arguments should be heard at Municipal Hall at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and it was announced that the defendants were still under bail. Acting Mayor McMasters stated to Mr. Jennings that he would not have the ladies come to the Mayor's office—that it should not be made a Court of Quarter Sessions.

As soon as the decision was announced the ladies formed in line, and as they passed up Diamond alley they were greeted by cheers, and groans were given for the police and magistrate. It is understood that there will be no decision given to-day, but that the action of the Court on Thursday will be awaited.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT DR. HOWARD'S CHURCH.

The crusaders silently marched to Dr. Howard's church, and with the audience already there, and the crowd which gathered after them, the large building was crowded to its utmost capacity, more closely packed, indeed, with human beings than it ever had been before. Every seat was filled in the gallery, as well as in the main body of the church, and many in all parts of the house were compelled to stand in the aisles. The majority of those present were, of course, women, and many were there who had not before attended the meetings. Indeed the audience was most imposing, and the demonstration in favor of the women was something inspiring.

General Lane was called upon to preside, and the religious exercises were opened by the singing of the Forty-sixth Psalm.

Dr. Howard then read parts of the Eighty-third and Eighty-fifth Psalms.

Rev. Collins then made a statement of the proceedings before the Police Court, and when he stated that Mrs. Black was considered the old offender he was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Reese was then called for and made a short address, in which she said she thanked God for this thunder storm of temperance.

ENTHUSIASM.

General Lane followed, after which Dr. McCandless announced that in the meeting of the City Councils during the afternoon a resolution had been introduced deprecating the arrest of the crusaders as not being with the spirit of the law. [This announcement was received with the wildest cheers and applause, lasting for some moments.] The Doctor continued—throwing a damper upon the announcement—by stating that the resolution had failed to pass by want of a two-third vote. He had no doubt, however, that at the next meeting, when it came up on second reading, it would carry. [Great applause.]

A Mr. French made a strong speech, but he unfortunately injected into it a hit at foreigners, which was not received with favor by a great portion of the audience. A German lady, who is an earnest worker in the cause, took the gentleman to task, saying that such language would only hinder the work in hand. This called forth an apology in the shape of an explanation from General Lane.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Howard, the immense audience joined in silent prayer, after which Dr. Howard led in an earnest, audible prayer.

Announcements were made of a number of meetings, after which, adjourned.

HENRY AND NORRIS.

They Are Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

In the United States District Court, Monday, Judge McCandless presiding, the case of Charles R. Henry, convicted of opening letters and embezzling the contents, in the Pittsburgh postoffice, was called for final disposition. United States Attorney Reed moved for sentence. Major E. A. Montooth, his counsel, spoke of the former good character of the prisoner, and offered the additional evidence of ex-Postmaster Von Bonhurst, under whom the prisoner had served as a letter-carrier. Mr. V. was unable to attend at the time of trial, but now testified to the honesty and faithfulness of Mr. Henry. The Hon. Judge McCandless, after requesting the prisoner to stand up, asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, and receiving a negative answer, remarked that he did not wish to unnecessarily wound the feelings of the prisoner by recalling the enormity of the crime; that he might sentence him for seven or eight years, but hoped the punishment of a shorter term would be sufficient, and that he would return determined to lead an honest life, and endeavor to regain his former standing in society. His Honor then sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars to the United States, and be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor, for two years. The prisoner was deeply affected, as was also his father, who was present during the proceedings.

Samuel Norris, found guilty of counterfeiting, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and undergo three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Hon. T. J. Bigham and Joel L. Bigham appealed to the court for leniency in the case, and gave a history of the prisoner, representing that he had been made the tool of experienced counterfeiters.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, it is said, has urged the President not only to turn out RICHARDSON, and get a new Secretary of the Treasury, but also to send his Attorney General and Secretary of State adrift. As the late Alderman JOHNS said, when signing a patent medicine certificate, "we concur in the above."

FOR the four months ending April 30, the importation of railroad iron from Great Britain compares as follows with previous years: For 1874, 42,348 tons; 1873, 89,595 tons; 1872, 180,193 tons. Since the year 1866 about 35,000 miles of road have been built, at a cost of about $1,400,000,000.

THE St. Petersburg papers warmly commend the construction and performances of the American locomotives for burning anthracite coal, recently arrived in Russia. They are pronounced superior to anything of the kind before seen. This is probably the beginning of an extensive trade with that country, in this class of American manufactures.

THE intelligence from Mexico, of the burning of four women in Sinaloa as witches or sorcerers, reads like a romance of the olden times. Hundreds of years ago such things were common in New England and Great Britain; and the fact that they are possible now in Mexico, shows how far behind the times the people of that country are.

THE specie shipments from New York last week, amounted to $20,900,000, in round numbers, and the total for this week bids fair to be larger. The total imports at the same place, last week, were over $11,000,000. The two naturally go together—large imports of foreign goods and large exports of specie; and with these you may always look for hard times and discouraging prospects for home industry.

THE St. Louis *Westliche Post*, of which Senator CARL SCHURZ is the proprietor and responsible editor, affirms that "the political and social condition of the South to-day is infinitely less humane than it was in the days of slavery before the war." SCHURZ is understood to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, and the above declaration looks vastly like a bid for the support of the ascendant Missouri Bourbons. At least its spirit is in thorough accord with the spirit of their cherished doctrines and "principles."

IT APPEARS that, after all, the trouble in Arkansas is not yet at an end. BROOKS, who still has in his interest a number of the officers of the State, expresses his determination to establish his "government" somewhere else than at Little Rock, organizing the form of an administration, and appealing the matter to Congress. He avers that he simply yielded to the President's proclamation in order to avoid bloodshed, but that he recognizes no compromise of rights. This looks a good deal like actual insurrection, does it not?

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in a recent decision involving the validity of certain acts of the Michigan Legislature, authorizing the granting of municipal aid to railroads, lays down the principle that a State Legislature is sovereign and able to do whatever is not in terms prohibited to it by the Federal or State constitution. The effect of this decision is to prevent a large number of towns in that State, and other Commonwealths, from avoiding the payment of bonds which they issued in good faith, but subsequently undertook to repudiate.

ALTHOUGH the Maine Republican State Convention will not be held until the 18th of next month, a lively interest in politics is already being manifested in that State. The probabilities seem to be that Governor DINGLEY will be nominated by acclamation for a second term. In the third Congressional district there is not a whisper of opposition to the renomination of Speaker BLAINE, and the convention can hardly be anything more than a mere matter of form. In some other districts the bars appear to be down for a promiscuous political squabble.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House hold back their resolution of censure upon Secretary RICHARDSON for his conduct in the SANBORN business, in the hope that he will resign and save them from the necessity of passing the resolution. We, too, hope he may resign, at once, but we have no objection to seeing him censured also. His conduct is worthy of censure, whether he stays in or clears out; but if Congress ever should get its hand in, at passing resolutions of censure, let it not forget to denounce the Congress which passed the act under which Secretary RICHARDSON made the SANBORN contracts. He never would have made them if there had not been an act of Congress to authorize them.

IN HIS RECENT Boston eulogy over Senator SUMNER, whose Civil Rights bill, passed by the United States Senate a few days ago, he commended to the care of his friends with his dying breath, CARL SCHURZ said: "We fought side by side, or rather back to back, during the three bitterest years of SUMNER's life. I feel like a man who, seeing his comrade fall by his side, holds his body with one hand and waves his sword with the other." The utter hollowness of these sounding professions of reverent friendship may be inferred from the fact that when the measure for whose passage the dead Senator's memory pleaded so eloquently and urgently, was brought to a vote, SCHURZ *dodged*. Not a word of comment is needed.

THE recent Bengal famine having caused much interest to be manifested in England in the culture of rice, the chief food of those Eastern people, discussion has turned attention to the former capacity of South Carolina as a rice State, and the superior quality, large product and well-established nature of the business, have supplied sufficient inducements to attempt the capitalization of a company which, if successfully operated, cannot fail to be productive of important results. The company proposes the purchase of some fifty thousand acres of old but mainly unreclaimed rice land, very sparingly cultivated since the war. The capital of the company will be twenty-five hundred thousand dollars.

A GERMAN paper states that the increasing development of the enormous works of the great armament manufacturer, KRUPP, has made it necessary for him to advertise for a gigantic loan for the special enlargement of the profitable business he carries on in the manufacture of guns. The amount to secure is seven millions and a half dollars, in gold, secured on the works as a first charge, and bearing five per cent. interest. His works, it is stated, have for some time past been unable to meet the increasing demands on them, made partly for the re-armament of the German army and fortresses, and partly for foreign States. Such a fact as this does not augur very hopefully for the speedy inauguration of the era of international arbitration.

LAST year the Democrats of Wisconsin thought the Grangers a great institution, and succeeded, with their help, in electing the Governor and the Legislature. The result was the passage by the Legislature of what is known as the Potter law, which requires the railroads of the State to carry freight and passengers at certain rates specified therein. The railroads refuse to submit to it and are in open rebellion against it; and the leading Democratic paper of the State, in Milwaukee, now declares that the Democratic party must fight the ensuing canvass there upon the issue of the repeal of the Potter law. So it goes. On the side of the Grangers last year, on the side of the railroads this year. A party must be absolutely devoid of principle that can act in this contradictory way. "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."

THE Cleveland *Herald* gives some interesting information concerning the mineral resources of what is known as the "Hanging Rock" region of Ohio, in the development of which a number of Pittsburgh as well as Cleveland capitalists are understood to be interested. Our contemporary states that a party from Cleveland, including experienced iron and coal men, lately visited the region and returned highly impressed with the value of the ores of that section. Another party from the same city is now on an inspection tour to that locality. The construction of a railroad to connect the region in question with Columbus is also contemplated. Professor ANDREWS, of the Ohio State Geological Survey, speaks of the coal as very dry, and admirably adapted to blast furnace purposes, while the ore is twelve to eighteen inches in thickness frequently, and the cost of digging is very little.

STATE RIGHTS.

There is a manifest difference between the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union, and the doctrine of State Rights as opposed to the consolidation of power in the hands of the general government.

The Democratic party is committed to the doctrine that a State has the right to secede, and the Republican party has always resisted it. Against that particular manifestation of State Rights it is unalterably committed, and rightly so.

But it by no means follows that because it is opposed to *that* kind of State Rights, it is therefore in favor of crushing out the reserved rights of the States and of centralizing all power in the hands of the general government. The Republicanism which we have imbibed has no such ingredient in it. There are some things which can be done only by the general government, and there are others which the States, separately, can do best for themselves; and Republicanism, as *we* understand it, concedes to the general government only those powers which are conferred by the Constitution, reserving to the States severally all the powers not clearly granted by that instrument.

There is no more dangerous tendency, in political affairs, than that which aims to centralize power at Washington and create a strong national government at the expense of the States. The accepted axiom that "power is always stealing from the many to the few" is so far true that there is always danger of power slipping away quietly from the people to their rulers, and it is a political duty of the highest character to watch and guard against that danger. The Republican party is a party of the people; and while it plants its foot firmly against the destructive principle of the right of secession, it can, also, and will, we trust, maintain the reserved rights of the people from whom it sprung, among which is the right to manage their own State affairs in their own way, free from all interference of the national government in their own purely domestic concerns.

THE Athens *Georgian* volunteers this advice to our Southern friends:

"We would respectfully suggest to all former slave-owners to preserve a correct list of their slaves, and have their names recorded in the clerk's office of their respective counties. This will require but little trouble and expense, and the day may come when a nation's returning sense of justice might make this a wise present precaution. Stranger things than the payment by the general government for our emancipated slaves have happened, and improbable as it may now seem, yet it may be. Let the record be made; it will serve as a contribution to history, if not as a step toward securing our just and correct deserts."

It must have been the election of EATON, in Connecticut, that gave pluck to this fellow to talk in this way. Nothing but the expectation of a return of the Democratic party to power could have emboldened him to this extent.

THIS is what the leading organ of the Democratic party—the St. Louis *Dispatch*—has to say concerning the supplementary Civil Rights bill forbidding discrimination against any class of citizens in the public schools:

"Pass the Civil Rights bill, and wherever a Democratic administration holds sway, or wherever the Democratic party retains power, they will see the Federal government dead and damned before a levy of a single dollar will be made to support the amalgamated curse."

The passage of the bill by the House will close the anti-slavery agitation forever—and it should be passed. There is nothing unjust in the mixed school feature. Public schools are established for the public, generally and equally. What the *Dispatch* yearns for is the restoration of the departed right of every man to "wallop his own nigger."

Bradfield and Ashfield—A Parallel.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

In accounts of the Mill river disaster, readers may notice occasional reference to the "Bradfield Inundation," the "Sheffield Horror," the Hillsboro Flood;" also, allusions to the bursting reservoir thrillingly described by Charles Reade in his novel, "Put Yourself in His Place." All these citations point to one and the same dreadful occurrence, which happened in the valley of the Loxley river, England, on the night of March 11, 1864. Mr. Reade works up the calamity as an episode in his celebrated romance, and lavishes upon it all his wondrous narrative power; but that falls far short of the ghastly reality. No description could bring the multiplied horrors of the disaster before the reader's mind, and this may also be said of the Mill river tragedy. As the two catastrophes are persistently coupled together, we think it worth while to take from an authentic source (not Mr. Reade's book) a few facts and figures about the breaking of the Bradfield reservoir in Yorkshire. It was built to supply water to Sheffield, eight miles below. The plan was to dam up the Loxley and other little streams between two hills, and this was done by making a single embankment on the Sheffield side. The embankment was made of earth, 1,200 feet long, 500 feet wide at base, 100 feet high and 12 feet across on top, and had an inner puddle wall. The engineers and others thought it was large and strong enough to hold the contents of the reservoir (691,000,000 gallons) securely. Sheffield had paid liberally for the work. There was no slighting of the job through fraud or parsimony. The error of all concerned lay in trusting too much to the quantity of materials used, and thinking too little of the quality. The real reliance in the Bradfield reservoir was on the huge mound of earth. The inner puddle wall was a mere crust, which, at best, could only check the tendency of the water to mine its way through the vast sandy pile. As soon as a musk-rat or other water vermin could dig into or through this embankment, the water was certain to follow and weaken the whole structure; and, in the absence of these causes of ruin, the water itself would inevitably percolate through the barrier. Earth and stones cannot be stamped together by any process so firmly as to prevent this; and when the embankment is thoroughly sapped by this means, the least unusual pressure upon it sweeps it away. The day before the destruction of the reservoir had been stormy, and the water nearly reached the top of the embankment. A little crack on the outside was the first warning of trouble, and the contractor on the ground promptly ordered the valves of the surplus pipes to be opened to relieve the pressure. This gave relief, apparently. For several hours the crack did not increase, and the workmen believed the danger past. Still, as a measure of precaution, a mounted messenger was sent down the valley to warn people to take to the high ground, and by this forethought hundreds were saved who would otherwise have perished. About midnight, while the contractor, engineer and workmen were watching the reservoir and hoping for the best, the embankments opened thirty feet, and down came the imprisoned waters in a resistless flood. A second rush of water widened the gap to 110 yards and to a depth of seventy feet. This released the whole contents of the reservoir in the short space of forty-seven minutes, and it poured down the valley at a speed of eighteen miles an hour. 'Tis useless to describe the scene, to readers fresh from the story of ruined Haydenville, Leeds, Williamsburg, Skinnersville and Florence. The two accounts tally wonderfully in the details of devastation, sacrifice of human life and hairbreadth escapes. The parallel is one of the most remarkable in the history of human misfortunes. The Bradfield inundation was most destructive because it took place in the dead middle of the night, when whole families who had not heard the warning were asleep, and persons could not save themselves or their dear ones in the darkness. The lost numbered two hundred and fifty, and the value of all the property destroyed was not less than £2,000,000. An inquest found "nobody to blame," but the evidence showed defects in the construction of the dam, and an insufficient means of letting off water.

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AN UNEXPLAINABLE mytery, says the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, is connected with a circumstance which occurred on Sunday at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the Sixth ward, which at the time and has since caused the greatest interest, curiosity and excitement combined. On going to the church on Sunday morning, crape was discovered hanging from the door-knob. This was certainly surprising, but still greater was the consternation when, on opening the church door, the entire inner portion of the edifice was found draped in mourning. The chandelier, pulpit, walls, rostrum and all available places were trimmed with deep crape. It presented a most solemn appearance, but its cause is an entire matter of mystery. No one can be found who had authorized it or done it. No one apparently had broken into the church; no one had been privileged in entering the church; the church was not effaced in any particular, as it would have been had the thing been done with malicious intent, and the whole thing is a matter of surprise and wonderment to the whole congregation and vicinity.

THE House of Representatives has passed a bill of some importance to retired army officers. The bill permits retired officers in their discretion to apply to the Secretary of War for assignment, and the Secretary of War, upon the certificate of regular medical officers, may assign officers on the retired list or physically incapacitated to duty on boards at military posts, in charge of evacuated posts and garrisons, on recruiting service, and to such other details as it may be to the interests of the service for them to perform. The status of retired officers, in such event, will be that of active officers of the army for the time being, and they will be allowed the pay of active officers during this period of their temporary service. There are now about three hundred retired officers, many of whom are quite competent to perform duty on military courts and to recruiting service.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

The Iron Ore Deposits in Northern New York—Mines Operated in Jefferson County—Amount of Ore Taken Out in 1873—Lucky Pennsylvanians—Mining Properties in St. Lawrence County—Costly Experiments and Failures—Clinton County—Pittsburgh Represented Among the Mine Owners—Prostration of the Business—Cessation of Mining.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., April 29, 1874.

The daily of the 23d inst., contains a short editorial in reference to Mr. William Blackmore, "a foreigner of great wealth, who proposes to invest a modest couple of million dollars, or thereabouts, in opening up the iron mines of the Northern wilderness of New York," &c.

This reminds your special that he has been rather delinquent for some time past, in regard to communicating with you, and suggests the giving of a few items relating to the mines of our section.

The mineral wealth of the region bounded by the St. Lawrence on the north, Lake Champlain on the east, the Mohawk river on the south, and Lake Ontario on the west, is scarcely less extensive than that of its forests. It is practically limited to iron, which exists, in some places, in remarkable purity, and enormous quantities; but careful geological exploration has proved that the available deposits of ore are confined to the northern portion of this region, and that the ore-beds generally exist in the settled, cleared, or accessible portions of the country.

In the Champlain district, the beds are of magnetic or octahedral ore. Passing westward, through the northern part of the State, the character of the rock changes, and the specular, hematite ores are encountered.

Specimens of iron ore may be found at numerous points in the wilderness, and veins may sometimes be traced for miles on one course.

Many of these indications have been prospected faithfully without success, but, amid the failures, a few good and permanent mines have been developed, and worked for a longer or shorter time than some are now being worked.

In this county (Jefferson) the Keene and Caledonia mines are best known. They are both owned and operated by the Keen Iron Ore Company, having its headquarters at Keene station, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, forty-one miles south from Ogdensburg. The Keene mine is at the station, and the Caledonia is about one mile back. The two locations comprise 200 acres, of which one-fourth is mineral land. The ores are substantially alike—specular and red hematites—and, by fair average analysis, contain about fifty per cent. of metallic iron, and are somewhat cold-short.

In 1873 they mined about 20,000 tons, of which a considerable portion was used by the Jagger Iron Works, at Albany, and they are now working about one hundred men.

The Kearney ore-bed is one mile from Keene station, in the town of Keene, and is worked under a lease by the Northern New York Iron Ore Company, of Watertown. Their ore tract comprises some five or six acres, and the bed dips into the Keene tract, and the ore is similar in style and quality to the Keene. They raised 2,000 tons in 1873.

The Northern New York Iron Ore Company also owns the Dixon ore-bed, a tract of two hundred acres, of which twenty-five acres contain ore. This is a rich blue specular, resembling good Lake Superior ores, and has a little white spar in it, constituting a good flux. A fine body has been developed, and traced perhaps half a mile. They are working fifty men, and got out 3,000 tons in 1873.

The Jefferson Iron Company has its office at Antwerp, and the stockholders are mostly New Yorkers. They have twenty-five acres of minerals adjoining the Dixon, and the ore is similar in quality. They are now working thirty men, and in 1873 they mined about 7,000 tons, of which they worked 5,000 in two small cold-blast charcoal furnaces, and shipped 2,000. The pig iron was sold mainly for car wheels.

Mining operations at the Keene and Caledonia are carried on in a systematic manner, and upon correct mining principles; but at most other points in that locality they are rather crude, and there is a good deal of mere surface picking.

The Morgan ore-bed is in the same cluster, about one and a half miles from Keene station, and comprises perhaps twenty-five to thirty acres of ore. The ore is a blue specular, similar to the Dixon, and is pretty rich.

It is owned by a party of three or four Pennsylvanians, whose names I can't get just now. They bought, for a nominal sum of a few hundred dollars, all of the residue of the mineral reserves of the Parrish estate. As this estate at one time comprised perhaps 400,000 acres, in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, and as probably not more than 20,000 acres had been sold without reserving the minerals, it may be that these Pennsylvanians have "a good thing of it." They purchased a year ago, but, as yet, have only developed the Morgan bed.

The Sterling Iron Ore Company, (office at Geddes), has a furnace at Philadelphia, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, fifty-two miles south of Ogdensburg, for which it procures ore in the neighborhood, but I have no further knowledge of it.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

There are two large mining properties in this county, and besides these, there are a few smaller ones that we will now pass by.

The Clifton property is the most expensive and noted, and the route to it is via De Kalb junction on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, nineteen miles south from Ogdensburg, and thence twenty-four miles via Hermon.

The Clifton Iron Company owns 23,000 acres of land in St. Lawrence county, covered with a heavy virgin forest, mostly of hard woods, and containing ranges of low hills, heavily charged for many miles in length, with veins of magnetic iron ore.

In 1868 and 1869 vast amounts of money were expended in surface improvements, and in various experimental structures that proved to be great failures. The Clifton Iron Company proposed to confine itself to the raising and selling of ores simply.

A fire destroyed the steel works in the fall of 1869, upon which untold sums had been expended, and brought on the crisis that stopped all further work, and nothing has been done with the property since except to keep a watchman on it.

It was reported, and the report was probably true, that the grand total of money sunk amounted to $600,000 or more.

They distributed 5,000 to 6,000 tons of ore in 1868 in Erie, Cleveland and Chicago, and more in 1869, some of it finding its way into the Shenango and Mahoning valleys.

Some of the furnace owners that tried it mentioned it favorably to me, and others condemned it, but as it was really but slightly developed as an ore property, and as it contains different grades of ores, it yet remains to be seen what its value is.

The ore is a black magnetic, and much of what was mined was rather lean, say forty-five to fifty per cent., but some shafts begun gave good promise of richer ores.

It is now in the hands of William D. Thompson, Esq., the principal stockholder, and of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., all of New York.

The other noteworthy property in St. Lawrence county is the "Parrish mine," which adjoins the Clifton on the north, and occupies the northeast corner of the town of Clifton. It comprises 7,777 acres, and was bought a year ago, by Mr. Judson, a banker at Ogdensburg, for $50,000, cash down. The route to it is from Canton, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, between De Kalb Junction and Potsdam Junction.

There is a good body of rich black magnetic shot ore, resembling the "New bed" of Moriah, near Lake Champlain. Some think that although the Clifton tract is three times as large as the Parrish, yet the latter may be the richer in ore.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Passing eastwardly through Franklin county, in which some good prospects are found, we come to Clinton county, which occupies the extreme northeast corner of the State and borders on Lake Champlain.

Clinton and the adjoining county of Essex, on the south, are particularly rich in good iron mines, some of which are equal in extent, and in the valuable properties of the ores, to any hitherto discovered in this and perhaps any other country. Most of them have been extensively treated of in the Scientific Reports published by the State in 1842, and I will now give only a few, more than a mere mention.

On the extreme western border of Clinton county, in the town of Dannemora, is found the "Chateaugay" or "Rogers" ore-bed. It is owned by three wealthy gentlemen of Plattsburgh; but it is shadowed by the cloud of a law suit, and has, therefore, not been so vigorously developed as it would otherwise have been. It is a black magnetic ore, and the vein is fifteen to twenty feet wide in places, and may be traced with a dipping compass for a long distance. Most of the ore mined thus far requires concentration by a separating process that removes the rock, and it is thus prepared for use in charcoal forges. A small portion is found sufficiently rich for shipment as pure ore for furnace use, and it may be that richer deposits will yet be developed.

The tract comprises 30,000 acres covered with a heavy virgin forest of hard and soft woods, and almost completely encloses the upper Chauteaugay Lake, a favorite summer resort for tourists and pleasure seekers.

In the Saranac valley are half a dozen mines in operation, producing lean magnetic ores that require separation. The separated ores are worked in charcoal forges, and the iron produced is excellent for wire, steel, nails, boiler tubing, boiler plates, etc. Among these mines may be named the Danemora, worked by the Clinton County State Prison, the Tremblay, Myers and Ellis beds.

Seventeen miles south of Plattsburgh, on the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad (now constituting a branch of the New York and Canada Railroad,) is Ferrona, the shipping station of the Arnold iron mine. Ascending the hill for a short mile and a half from the station, and to an elevation of five hundred feet above the tract, we arrive at the mine itself. This is the oldest mine in Northern New York, and was first discovered in 1806. Since then it has been worked intermittently for periods of two to ten years, and large quantities of ore have been procured from it. In 1864 this property, together with the Cook tract, and some other adjoining lands, was bought by C. G. Hussey & Co., of your city, who are still exclusive owners, and conduct their mining business here, under the style of the Hussey & Howe Mining Company, and the local agent and general manager is Mr. H. Veeder, also for a long time a Pittsburgher.

The entire tract, inclusive of the Cook mine, etc., contains some 1,300 acres, over which, besides the veins that have been worked, are scattered numerous indications of ore, some of which have been lightly prospected and others not at all, and which have occasioned the frequent remark that "Arnold hill is full of ore."

The Hussey and Howe Mining Company began vigorous operations in the spring of 1869, and have erected a large amount of improvements, and opened up the mine extensively and in a systematic manner, and the annual product has been regularly increasing. In 1873 the amount mined was nearly 18,000 tons, and this product could henceforth be largely increased, as the openings of the last six months have made accessible many thousands of tons of ore, the existence of which was pretty clearly prognosticated, but not definitely known.

The Arnold veins yield a rich 63 to 68 per cent. ore, of a beautiful blue color, which has always been celebrated as producing a very tough, soft and workable iron, well adapted for all purposes requiring great tensile strength. Formerly the ores were worked entirely in charcoal forges, and the iron was made into bar iron, nails, boiler and tubing plate, wire, &c., and continues to be thus made largely.

Since the present proprietors came into possession, they have introduced the iron for other purposes, and the forge charcoal iron is further and largely used in the manufacture of steel plate, &c., in Siemens-Martin furnaces in Boston, Nashua and Worcester. They have also introduced the ore into extensive use by blast furnaces for special mixtures for choice foundry and hoop irons, and, more recently, it has come into use for Bessemer purposes.

It is a neutral, slightly magnetic ore, and in blast furnaces, as always in charcoal forges, it is distinguished for its nice running properties, and for the readiness with which it is worked clear, or when mixed in any proportions with other ores, whether cold-short or red-short.

Curiously enough, the Arnold veins and the Indian vein on the same property, seem to be the only fissure or true veins known in this whole region, as they cross and intersect the strata, and dip to the northwest at an angle of over seventy degrees, while all the other deposits lie with and constitute leaves of the strata, and most of them dip to various points, at angles varying from fifteen to forty-five degrees. Portions of the Chateaugay bed are nearly perpendicular, in which respect its dip is exceptional.

Another vein lies three hundred yards to the northwest of the three principal Arnold veins, and is known as the "Indian Vein." The ore is similar in color and granular structure, but is not quite so rich, and has been proved excellent for steel.

Half way between the Arnold and Indian veins on the back side of the hill, is found the Wells Pit. This is a bed the strike of which is at right angles with the strike of the above veins, and the dip is to the northeast at an angle of about forty-five degrees. It is a black magnetic ore, rich for separating, and is excellent for steel.

East of Arnold hill, and across the valley of the Little Ausable river, which divides them, is another high hill upon which the "Cook ore bed" is found. This deposit was worked some years ago, and the iron made from it was hard and strong, and well adapted for crowbars, sleigh shoes, wagon tire and other purposes requiring strength and durability under severe wear. It is a black, magnetic ore, a good portion of which separates richly, and a smaller portion is pure enough for shipment and use without separation.

Southwest of Arnold hill and three miles distant, are the Palmer hill and Jackson Iron Mines. Palmer hill is divided between the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, of Ausable Forks and Black Brook, and the Peru Steel and Iron Company, of Clintonville, each of which companies works a separate mine. The Jackson mine, producing a similar quality of ore, is one mile from Palmer hill, and is worked only by the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company. The ore is black magnetic, and so lean that all of it must be burnt and separated before it can be used in the charcoal forge fires in which it is exclusively worked. This separating process prepares it for making iron that is admirably adapted for steel purposes, and the principal portion of the iron finds its way to Pittsburgh, where it is found as good for the finest tool and other steels as the best imported Norway and Swedish brands. Its introduction as a superior stock for steel is due chiefly to your celebrated steel firm of Hussey, Wells & Co.

The J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, and the Peru Steel and Iron Company, jointly, make some 8,000 to 9,000 tons of steel billets and bar annually, besides which the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company manufacture large quantities of their celebrated "sable" nails.

There are good indications of ore at other points in the Ausable valleys, but I believe none others are now being worked.

There are large and extraordinary deposits in Essex county, but as this article is already much longer than I anticipated making the whole, I will reserve an account of them for another paper, knowing that they will furnish abundant material for distinct and separate treatment.

Meantime, I would remark that here, as in the Lake Superior iron ore district, the ore business is greatly prostrated.

The Port Henry ore companies having this winter accumulated 200,000 tons of ore in their docks at Port Henry, some two weeks ago issued the following:

"NOTICE.

"In consequence of the light demand for our ore this season, we are compelled to announce that on the first day of May next all work at our mines will be STOPPED.

"How long we shall remain idle, is altogether uncertain. We shall be ready to commence work just as soon as we can find purchasers for the ore; but when that will be it is impossible for us to say.

"We advise all our men who can possibly find work elsewhere, to do so, as the suspension may possibly last through the entire season.

"Dated at Port Henry, N. Y., April 9, 1874.

"WITHERBEES, SHERMAN & CO.,

"PORT HENRY IRON ORE CO."

The lake steamers commenced their regular trips from Whitehall on the 13th inst. These steamers are splendidly fitted up, and are scarcely surpassed in their general appointments by the finest steamers on the Hudson. A ride through Lake Champlain on the Adirondack, the Vermont or the Champlain will be most charming for the summer traveler and pleasure seeker.

N. R.

STATE NEWS.

Rev. Christian Kessler, Superintendent of Schools at Lehighton, died on the 26th inst.

Cool. A Johnstown girl of ten years stripped one of five years of her hat and frock, and walked off with them, leaving the little one on the street in undress uniform.

Mrs. Lucy Auchmuty, of Selinsgrove, while engaged in cleaning house for Col. Hilbish, ruptured a blood vessel by coughing and expired in about five minutes thereafter.

Mrs. Williams, of Philadelphia, talked too much, and her husband filled her mouth with wafers, but the judge decided that this wasn't no wafer to stop her, and fined Williams $25.

Week before last Mr. Justus Lewis, aged eighty-nine years, died at his home in Merryall, Wyoming county. He was born in and has ever since been a resident of Wyalusing township.

True bills were found against fifty-seven employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at the Bradford county court last week, upon a charge of conspiracy at the strike a few weeks ago.

Last Tuesday afternoon Frederick L. Harner, fromerly a clerk in the Recorder's Office, Schuylkill county, while attempting to get on a train at Port Clinton, fell to the ground, breaking his back.

On Monday night, at Newport, four miles above Easton, Martin Cunningham, a railroad laborer, stabbed and killed a farmer named William Smith, in a quarrel at a dance. The murderer was arrested.

This is from the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*: A Philadelphia editor is to lecture on the mystery of journalism. It would be hard to find one to whom journalism is more of a mystery than to a Philadelphia editor.

The lumber shipments from Williamsport, from January 1 to May 16, according to tables published by the *Gazette and Bulletin* 160,280,650 feet, and from Lock Haven and other points west and north of Williamsport 20,784,095 feet.

The executors of the Forrest estate in Philadelphia, have made a settlement with Mrs. Forrest, whereby she receives $95,000, and relinquishes all claims on the estate. The executors can now go ahead and carry out Mr. Forrest's directions about an actor's home.

Newton Vanloon, of Plymouth, and Benjamin Green, of Benton, Luzerne county, were both arrested on Saturday last and bound over in $1,000 each, to answer a charge of rape, in one case, upon a girl aged ten, and in the other a girl aged fourteen years.

An Allentown man accompanied a friend to Philadelphia, where the latter was to be married. At the hotel where the ceremony was to come off the bride fell in love with the bride's sister, and married her the same afternoon, after an acquaintance of two hours.

The new butter factory at Bethlehem is making 300 pounds of the "oleomargarine" per day, and sells it readily. They expect soon to increase the capacity to 500 pounds per diem. They invite inspection of the works and of the materials, which they claim, are all clean and of the best quality.

Two young girls in Pottsville disguised themselves a few days ago, and went on a begging expedition among their self-proclaimed charitable neighbors, in the fashionable quarter of the city. The result did not compensate them, unless in learning the hollowness of many loud professions of liberality.

The fossil horse said to have been recently discovered, near Scranton, turns out to be a horse of an entirely different color. Professor Marsh, of Yale College, has examined a specimen bone, supposed to have been a hoof of the pre-historic quadruped, and pronounces it a "common fossil plant of the coal measures."

The Reading Coal and Iron Company have purchased the leases of the Tower City and Brookside collieries from the estate of Repplier & Gordon, the price being reported at $275,000. The coal is known in the market as Lykens' Valley. The leases are long ones. The ground already belonged to the company.

The body of a young man named Roselle Clink was discovered in the river at Towanda last week, by fishermen who observed a pair of boots protruding from the surface of the water. A stone weighing ninety-two pounds was attached by a rope to the neck of the corpse. If a suicide, as supposed, this was a determined case.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: The fruit prospects are decidedly flattering. The peach and plum trees are now in bloom, with an abundant crop of blossoms. Cherries bloom with a like abundant show for fruit. Apples, the staple fruit of this country, seem to be thus far uninjured, with an excellent show for an abundant harvest.

Thirteen aged persons died in Philadelphia during the past week, namely: Rose English, aged 80; Mary Jarvis, 81; Catherine Treadway, 81; Mary Blakely, 82; Daniel Murphy, 83; Elizabeth L. Robison, 83; Catherine Scull, 83; Susanna Hess, 83; Robert Launders, 84; Catherine Dougherty, 84; Hannah Spiegle, 84; John Bailey, 89, and Dorothy Griffith, 93.

Richard Risley Carlisle, better known as Professor Risley, died in the lunatic asylum of Blockley Almshouse, aged about sixty years. He commenced life as an athlete in a circus, and was well known throughout the country as a performer and head of the celebrated Risley family. Possessed at one time of an ample fortune, trouble overtook him, and he died in great poverty.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: It is said a very large quantity of iron ore has been discovered on the farm of Charles R. McCarthy, Esq., near Saltillo, Clay township. It is supposed to yield at least seventy per cent., and the indications are that there is ore enough on the premises to run two furnaces for ages to come. It is hematite ore, and the Squire is jubilant over the precious discovery.

Lizzie Tamplon, aged nineteen, was shot and very seriously injured in Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, by a young man named Jetter. The latter playfully pointed a pistol at her, told her to "look out," as he was going to fire, and pulling the trigger, the weapon was discharged, the ball entering the young woman's head, destroying the sight of one eye. Of course it was done in "fun."

Rudolph Garber, aged sixty years, hung himself in his barn near Silver Springs, Lancaster county, on the 23d inst., but was discovered and cut down in time to save his life. He had lost $100,000, it is said, by an investment in large iron works in Western Pennsylvania. He had tried to kill himself by hanging once before, and declares now that he will yet succeed in his effort to destroy his life.

The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: Our lumber dealers are doing a better business this spring than ever before. This itself is an unmistakable sign that the people in this community are not cramped for money. Whenever you find a people erecting new and elegant buildings, and otherwise improving their property, you can set it down as a fixed fact that there is no general stagnation in business, nor any great scarcity of money in that community.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1874.

Getting Ready for Adjournment.

The House has now sent to the Senate all the appropriation bills except the Sundry Civil. The Senate is expediting business, and there is every probability of an adjournment on the day fixed.

The Centennial Bill Passed

the Senate to-day, with the proviso that the United States shall not be liable for any of the expenses. The House will doubtless concur in the bill. An effort will be made, if there is any promise of success, to modify the bill so as to include an appropriation.

The Next Secretary of the Treasury.

A member of the Committee on Ways and Means said to-night that they did not intend to call up the resolution of censure of Richardson, Sawyer and Banfield until next week, and that then there might be no occasion; implying that Richardson would be out of the Department. There now seems to be but little doubt that the long-contemplated change in the Treasury Department will take place within a few days. The prominent names mentioned in connection with the succession, are Secretary Delano, of the Interior Department, and General Bristow of Kentucky. It would not be surprising, however, if the President were to select a person not yet named.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1874.

No Change in the Bankrupt Law.

It is doubtful whether there will be any change in the Bankrupt law at this session. The modified act which passed the Senate has been lying in the pigeon holes of the room of the House Judiciary Committee for nearly three months. To-day the committee made a motion that the House nonconcur and ask a Committee of Conference. The House adjourned before a vote was reached, and in the present condition of business and the short time left of the session, it is very probable that the matter cannot come up again.

Do We Want More States?

The House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union. Should this bill pass the House, it is not believed that either it or the bill for the admission of New Mexico will pass the Senate. There seems to be a growing conviction that the Union can get along well enough with the present number of States, and that there is nothing to be gained by bringing in more rotten boroughs to overslaugh, in the Senate, the voice of such States as New York and Pennsylvania.

Semmes Passes the House.

The House passed to-day, with very little opposition, a bill to remove the disabilities of Semmes, of Alabama fame. There is not so much certainty that it will pass the Senate, as Judge Edmunds, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body, is opposed to relieving such men as Semmes.

Codification of the Statutes.

Both Houses have now passed the act codifying all the statutes of the United States in force on December 1st 1873. The codification will prove of immense benefit to all who have business in the United States courts.

A Rather Interesting Case

came off before a Justice of the Peace here to-day. A colored lawyer of this city sued Representative Cain, of South Carolina (also colored), for legal service, including the preparation of a report made to the House by Mr. Cain. It is no unusual thing for members of Congress who lack the ability themselves, to employ others to prepare speeches and reports for them. Representative Cain conducted his own case, and showed that he was able to do his own work. He said that his colored brother had come to him entirely destitute and he had taken him in and fed and clothed him, and whatever services he had rendered were but a requital for this kindness. The Justice received his decision.

The End of Moieties.

The House passed the bill to-day, repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make contracts for the collection of money alleged to be due the Treasury of the United States. In the course of the entire discussion, the Secretary of the Treasury has found but one defender—Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut. All the others who have spoken on the subject condemned his course—the Democrats with more or less violence, and the Republicans more moderately—but it was nevertheless almost an unanimous condemnation. A direct vote of censure could scarcely be more pointed. Beck's amendment, prescribing a penalty upon any member of Congress who shall act as attorney for any claimant against the government, was also adopted without, a dissenting voice.

Judiciary Bills in the House.

Although the House Committee on the Judiciary had the floor all day to-day, they had not reported more than one-half of the bills referred to them, and what they expected to have considered. At the close of the afternoon session, a request was made that the House meet to-morrow night to further consider reports from the committee, but objection was made. General Butler stated early in the day, that it was not his purpose to call either the Geneva Award or the Civil Rights bill under this call. It was very manifest to the friends of both measures, that if either of them was once introduced all other business would be excluded.

Civil Rights Bill.

It is General Butler's intention to make another effort, on Monday, to take up the Senate bill and pass it, under a suspension of the rules. Since Monday last the subject has been canvassed and the Civil Rights men think they can make another effort with success on Monday next.

The Centennial Bill.

Mr. Kelley will move, on Monday, to take up the Senate Centennial bill and to concur with the Senate amendment. It is not the purpose of the Committee on the Centennial to ask for any further legislation at this session, but during the summer months an effort will be made to raise the necessary funds in other ways, so that there may be no necessity for an appeal to Congress. Should this plan fail, however, they do not hesitate to say they will again appeal to Congress.

The Wedding at the President's House—Desire to Relieve It of Ostentatious Display—Imaginative Correspondents—Departure of the Bridal Party for New York—A Becoming Farewell—Presidential Notes—General Grant and a Third Term—Some Facts to be Remembered—Inventions of Newsless Correspondents—The Ignorance and Truth of the Matter.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1874.

The wedding of the President's daughter at the President's house was not only the event of the week, but was a social occurrence not surpassed by anything since the foundation of the Capital of the Republic. The President, no less from choice than from the peculiar circumstances of his station and recent family bereavements, stoutly opposed all ostentatious display, yet within the sacred privacy of his family and as the first citizen of the United States, he bestowed upon his excellent daughter a wedding in keeping with his domestic surroundings. In order to avoid all appearances of an attempt to give the wedding a forced publicity, the President gave directions that the invitations should be confined to the immediate friends and relatives of the family and that no representatives of the press should be invited nor permitted to be present. This was waived by Mrs. Grant in favor of a lady correspondent.

All the facts, however, more or less connected with the ceremony were subsequently communicated by eye witnesses, and sent by general press dispatches. Several specials, undaunted, manufactured their own accounts, and that with an adroitness of detail designed to deceive the public into the belief that they were actually present. Perhaps by the time their ardent imaginations had completed their task they really believed that they formed part and parcel of the brilliant assemblage around the nuptial altar. Great indignation is expressed at this assumed presence, especially as it is calculated to create an impression directly the opposite of that which the President desired.

The departure of the bridal party from this city of the bride's home and from New York, that last of her native land, were attended everywhere with unmistakable evidences of popular good will, which without the formality of a prearranged order of exercises, must create a good feeling in advance of the arrival of the bride amongst a people of a different nationality.

The definite announcement of the day upon which the marriage was to take place, raised the expectations of the veteran and untiring patrons of open receptions and free entertainments to a high pitch. These looked forward to a sort of mob-like gathering of the public in the circumscribed apartments of the President's house. When it was given out that a few invitations were to be issued, these toughened social specimens put in their claim, by letter and in person, to recognition in the ceremony. Not a few had their toilettes ready prepared for the occasion, and with characteristic tenacity of hope, never abandoned their expectations until, with a realizing and astonishing sense of the unimportance and waste of time, money and patience, they heard the merry church chimes of the Metropolitan ring out the bridal anthem in commemoration of the accomplished ceremony.

The bride leaves her native land with every token of respect and affection from the great heart of the people whom she can no longer claim as her own. Her future will be watched with even more vigilant eyes than have followed the many other American women who have united themselves to subjects of a foreign State. In these instances the bridegrooms have had royalty or nobility on their side. The President's daughter is borne away by a simple commoner in rank, but one of nature's noblemen in character and manly qualities.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTING.

Although over two years will elapse before another election of Chief Magistrate, the Presidential pot has commenced to simmer. Some inventive newspaper geniuses have occasioned considerable unnecessary agitation by announcing, and with considerable plausibility too, if the premises are admitted, that President Grant is setting his sails for a third term. Whatever President Grant may be doing in this line, it is quite certain that the writers above alluded to have not been consulted nor informed. All stories of this character should be taken for what they are worth. Those who were cognizant of the President's feeling in the matter of his first unanimous nomination at Chicago in 1868, and of his unanimous renomination at Philadelphia in 1872, are fully aware of the utter lack of foundation for the statements that the President is figuring for a third term. It must be remembered by many,—your correspondent is one,—that when the first nomination was offered to Gen. Grant, then at the head of the army and surrounded by men and circumstances more congenial to his tastes and habits, he peremptorily declined, stating that he was better suited to the administration of the routine of the army than of the multifarious details of the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It is well remembered that those most interested in the General's career failed to swerve him from his purpose to pursue the well-tried and successful doctrines of his military life to abstain from politics and politicians.

The circumstances of the times seemed to center the complete termination of the war in its civil aspects, in him. It was then, in response to pressing appeals from all quarters, that he consented to resign his sword and all the stirring associations of his previous life for the helm of State. His nomination and election followed. During the entire political campaign, it is yet well known, he refused to say one word on his own behalf, or to permit himself to be bound hand and foot with promises to the legions of persons who flocked about him, or, rather, hovered in his vicinity, for he kept all at a distance. No person hence ever more emphatically entered the Presidential office at the will of the people.

Your correspondent can also easily recall several occasions on which the President, speaking of his renomination, observed to him that he had not changed his views since the first nomination was pressed upon him, that as he had then said, he yielded out of a sense of duty to his country, and if the country no longer needed his services he was well satisfied to retire into private life; that he would do nothing to secure renomination, but if renominated, he should feel it his duty to serve. The efforts of the Liberals to depreciate his administration met their just rebuke at the polls in November, 1872.

There has been considerable hue and cry about a third term, Cæsarism and other nonsense of this stripe. Such stuff could only be penned by persons utterly ignorant of the President's views, and equally so of his past conduct in matters bearing upon his nomination and election to office. The other day, alluding to the subject in conversation with the President, your correspondent was reminded that what he had said six years ago could be repeated now.

There is no constitutional nor legal limitation to the number of terms for which the same person is consecutively eligible to the Presidency, though it may seem that usage has fixed the limit to two terms, or eight years. To say that the President, by thought, word or deed, has indicated a leaning toward a third term, would be to judge of him as his most intimate friends have been unable to do. It lies only within the scope of the hard pressed fancy of a newsless correspondent to fabricate such a story. The President's action in the leading measures of his administration has been guided solely by his desire to do the best for the good of the whole country, without regard to sections. The veto of the Finance bill to the carrion-scented inventors of the new movement has been smelt into a bid for the Presidency. In answer to this it may be said that the President gives no attention to these statements except that they annoy him. He occupies his original position that the office has not been offered to him, and therefore it would be unbecoming to say anything on the subject that if it is offered it would then be plenty of time to decide.

K.

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PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Debate on Consolidation Continued---A Little Personality--Welcome to Scotch and Irish Delegates---The Freedmen's Missions--Speech of Rev. John Quincy Adams.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The General Assembly met this morning and resumed debate on consolidation. Dr. Ellis, of San Francisco, spoke for the people in his part of the country in favor of the measure. He thought the Boards of Sustentation and Home Missions could be united with good effect. Dr. Aikman, of Detroit, agreed with what had been said. Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J., spoke in the same vein. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, said if sustentation was brought into the Board of Home Missions, the idea would be lost. As regards centralization, it was a comparative idea. He, as well as every minister in New York, would be heartily glad if every board which is located there was out of the city. They wished they were in Philadelphia; but most of all, they wished the home Boards were in this great city of the West. Rev. Mr. Green, of Peoria, Ill., opposed the consolidation of any two Boards. Rev. T. P. Hunt, of the Lackawanna Presbytery, the old apostle of temperance, pitched into everybody. He was against consolidation. If any Board had enough to do now, it would be overworked with the addition of another one. The remedy against friction was in the Presbyteries. Dr. Herrick Johnson, author of the minority report, reported the same in an able speech. Rev. Frederic R. Wotung, senior member from the Presbytery where the Board of Instruction is located, did not want any change made.

Judge Drake offered an amendment that at half-past two o'clock all debate cease and the Assembly vote on the whole question. Several gentlemen objected in strong terms.

Dr. William L. Breckenridge said it was indecent in men who had occupied most of the time of the Assembly to thus cut off debate.

Judge Drake said he did not think it becoming in Dr. Breckenridge to say what he did.

The Moderator—I call Judge Drake to order. There must be no personalities.

Judge Drake replied that he had served in the highest legislative bodies in the country and knew what a personality was. He would not be personal, but he did not think it becoming in any man to characterize a motion touching the business of the body as indecent.

Dr. Breckenridge was sorry, but he did not mean the word in any sense either as unkind or unbecoming.

The amendment of Judge Drake was lost, and the motion to take a vote on taking sustentation out of the Board of Home Missions at three o'clock prevailed.

The Moderator delivered a very touching address to four delegates from Scotland and Ireland, presenting them with the minutes of the Assembly of 1873.

Dr. Booth offered an amendment as a sort of compromise, providing that the home work be divided into two departments, missions and sustentation, with a collection for each. The previous question was moved and carried. Dr. Booth's amendment was adopted. The main question was then put and carried.

For the purpose of giving Dr. Garnett, of New York, a colored delegate, an opportunity to speak, Dr. Logan moved the adoption of the section in the minority report relating to the freedmen. Dr. Garnett said he did not for a moment admit that the Freedmen's Committee originated in the spirit of caste, for there was no caste in the Presbyterian Church, so far as he could see, and he had been a minister during the last thirty years. The committee started from the necessities of the times, just as the Freedmen's Bureau did; and it ought to be abolished now, just as the latter had been, its usefulnesss being at an end. The colored people were anxious to forget that they had been slaves and forgive those who kept them in slavery. They wanted the idea of a Freedmen's Mission obliterated, so that they could show that they possessed a desire to help themselves. Rev. John Quincy Adams, of South Carolina, another colored delegate, also spoke on the same question, taking the same view. He pronounced in favor of the majority report on consolidation. Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The subject of freedmen was taken up at the morning session of the General Assembly, and discussed until recess. Rev. Mr. Call (colored), of the Adkin Presbytery, replied to the statement of Rev. Dr. Garnett, made yesterday, that the South objects to the Freedmen's Committee. It did not. He believed, however, that if the work was consolidated with home missions, it would suffer. Rev. Jas. A. Fifer (colored), of Catawba, said he told the people in the South that he worked under the Presbyterian Church North, because of the great work it was doing. If the committee was dropped the work must stop, and the colored people left to their own resources. Rev. Mr. McCook, of Philadelphia, urged that the Committee on Freedmen be exalted into a board. It must be headed by a man of ability who can give all his time to the work. The work in the South, he said, was much the same as among the heathen. Rev. J. H. Wilson thought there was no special emergency now calling for a change. To carry it on under the Board of Home Missions would necessitate a revolution in the board. He introduced a resolution looking to the merging of the committee in ten, seven or five years, and continuing the work so long. Dr. Nelson, of Cincinnati, said if the committee could not sustain the work he favored Dr. Wilson's amendment. If the Board of Home Missions could not do the work as now constituted, give them another secretary, and let him have special charge of the work. He did not say he would not be a candidate for the office of secretary, but if Henry Highland Garnett was his opponent he thought his chances would be slim indeed. They were specially called to the freedmen's work by God, and if they neglected it they would be criminally responsible. Dr. Clark, of the Boston Presbytery, had forty years experience in the work, and was the first colporteur in the West, and said the subject of freedmen could not be adequately cared for unless whoever took hold of it gave all his life and soul to it. Father Hunt, of the Lackawanna Presbytery, said he had been born and raised a slaveholder. He urged that the work be permitted to go on as it had been going on. Dr. Robert Aikman, of New Jersey, said the claims of freedmen were beyond all parallel. The work among them should be increased, rather than merged with any other board. Rev. H. W. Stratton, of Kansas, thought prejudice had been excited against the consolidation by calling it centralization, forgetting that the Board of Foreign Missions possessed the features so deprecated. He submitted a substitute for Dr. Wilson's motion, amending the resolution of yesterday to the effect that the work of home missions be divided into three parts, home missions, sustentation and freedmen, and that an assistant Secretary be appointed to care for the freedmen's work especially. The Chair decided the amendment out of order. Dr. Collier, of Pennsylvania, proposed a substitute that the freedmen's work be made a distinct department of home missions, having its own secretary, and that collections be taken up in aid of it. Dr. Aaron Williams, of Pennsylvania, said Rome was ready and watching to do her share of this work, and all the more was it necessary that the Presbyterian church should do it. Dr. Johnson felt bound to speak in vindication of the minority report. If the work was transferred to home missions, there was a committee provided to take charge of the work. Logic was what was needed, not sympathy. Put all the branches together, abolish class distinctions and strive for unity, and the cause would prosper. After several other speeches, a vote was reached on the amended amendment at one o'clock, and the amendment was adopted as amended. This provided that the freedmen's work shall be done by the Board of Home Missions for the next five years, and then merged entirely in the board.

Dr. Booth moved that, in the consolidation as proposed in the minority report, the Board of Church Erection be included, as the majority report proposes. Dr. Aikman, of Detroit, thought this method a dangerous proceeding. To take an indefinite action would greatly confuse matters. On a motion made by Dr. Alexander Reed, of Brooklyn, to leave the Board of Church Erection as at present, a sharp debate occurred. Dr. Crosby came here as an advocate of consolidation in the extreme, but was willing to yield to the desire of the majority, and hence favored the section. Father Hunt said he came here opposed to any consolidation whatever, but the House seems in favor of consolidation; for that reason he was in favor of the Home Mission Board gobbling up everything. He would, accordingly, vote against keeping the Church Erection Board separate. Dr. Johnson moved that the Sustenation and Home Mission Board shall have a common fund, so that when a deficit occurs in one department it may be made up from the surplus of the other. Prof. Atwater was opposed to this. Two collections are to be taken up, according to the decision of the Assembly, one for sustentation, the other for home missions; and what people give to each they intend shall be applied to each. Money is held in trust and to apply it for any other purpose than that intended, would be a breach of trust unworthy of the Assembly. Dr. Booth agreed with Prof. Atwater, and, in order to bring about a settlement, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the best system for the operation of the consolidated board to secure harmony. Dr. Johnson withdrew his motion and Dr. Booth's motion was adopted. It was subsequently agreed that this committee consist of seven, and the Chair appointed Drs. Atwater, Booth and Johnson, Rev. J. B. Stewart and Elders Love, Newcomb and McFarland to act.

The sixth item in the minority report, discontinuing the permanent committee on Benevolence and Finance, was then taken up and discussed and finally adopted.

The Assembly then turned its attention to the fifth item, which provides that the Board of Publication shall remain as at present, and Dr. Alexander Reed, of Brooklyn, who was chairman of the Board for a long time, was granted the floor. He said the analogy which had been made between the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions was false. He favored the retention of colportage work by the Board as infinitely better than its transfer to Home Missions, the members of which Board had all they could attend to. The hour of adjournment having arrived, it was unanimously agreed that Dr. Reed should have the floor to-morrow morning. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, May 25, 1874.

I do not propose to tax your columns with the details of the Assembly's proceedings, for though generally interesting to us who have to take part in them, they would not interest most of your readers. One of the incidents not included in our routine was the visit of the Assembly in a body to the great bridge over the Mississippi on Saturday afternoon. In response to the invitation from the bridge company to make such a visit, ex-Senator Drake, in moving the acceptance of the invitation together with a vote of thanks, did not hesitate to pronounce this bridge the finest structure of the kind in this or any other country, or in this or any other age. As the bridge is largely a Pittsburgh work you may be sure that we Pittsburghers felt somewhat proud of ourselves and our city at such a testimony. The long line of omnibuses which conveyed the Assembly were the first vehicles which crossed the bridge, as it is not yet open for travel except to pedestrians.

The day was fine, though hot, and the view from the middle of the lofty structure up and down the great river, and over the busy city behind and the wide plains of Illinois before, was sufficiently inspiring to make us forget the present discomfort. On our return the cavalcade halted at the middle of the bridge, and having dismounted so as to enjoy the view to better advantage, the Assembly was formally introduced by Rev. Dr. Nicolls to an official of the bridge, and an eloquent and appropriate address was made in response by Dr. Wilson, the Moderator, after which the whole assemblage joined in singing the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c. I make no attempt at a description of this splendid work of art, as this is not in my line.

Yesterday nearly all the pulpits of all Protestant denominations in the city, as well as the jails, the hospitals and other philanthropic institutions, were occupied by members of the Assembly.

The great business before the body still continues to be the question of consolidation. It has been very ably discussed by such men as Drs. Booth, Crosby, Darling, Atwater, Musgrave, Breed, Logan, etc., while many an embryo speech still remains undelivered. The discussion will be continued to-morrow, with what result it is difficult to foresee. Some of us hope the Assembly will conclude to let well enough alone, and that our Boards will be left to do their work as heretofore, with only such slight modification as may promote their more efficient working.

This afternoon Rev. Dr. Vermilye, the representative of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, was heard in presentation of the greetings of that body, in connection with the report of a Committee of Conference appointed last year, with reference to a union of the bodies.

The address was eloquent but was indiscreetly marred by the untimely introduction of a formal arraignment of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia for having received Dr. Wadsworth's church (Dutch) under its care. The moderator replied in appropriate terms to the greetings of Dr. V., and Dr. Musgrove took the opportunity of triumphantly vindicating the Presbytery. The whole subject was referred to a special committee.

This evening is devoted to the hearing of the delegates from the Free church of Scotland, Drs. Burns and Wilson.

A. W.

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PROFESSOR SWING'S SECESSION.

His Letter to the Chicago Presbytery---Reasons for His Action.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Chicago Presbytery met to-day, and Rev. Dr. Patterson, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a statement of the reasons for the final decision of the Presbytery in the case of Rev. David Swing, in the recent trial for heresy, presented a report making a long and elaborate justification of the action of the Presbytery, which was received and placed on file. The following letter from Professor Swing was then read and, without action or debate, placed on file:

To the Chicago Presbytery:

DEAR BRETHREN: Anxious that my troubles in church relations and doctrines should come at once and, if possible, be terminated, and wishing to avoid debate with any brethren with whom I know the action would find little approval, I availed myself of the telegraph to announce a course upon which my own mind had most fully determined. At some subsequent meeting of your body I shall request a letter of dismissal, or that you will erase my name from your roll, for I know not which request will be in harmony with your laws or customs. To-day I beg permission only to apologize and state a fragment of the argument which induced me to break the old ties. All through the past year, so much has been said in the Presbyterian papers and so much has been attempted in Synods and Presbyteries that pointed to me as to "departure" from the faith, that my heart gradually felt less and less at home in the household, and thus I began to feel that to withdraw was a step akin to duty. I have always looked upon church relations as being not simply those of theology but those of Christian brotherhood, and when by degrees, under repeated attacks by a new enemy, the feeling of brotherhood has been rapidly taken away from my heart, the desire has daily increased to terminate relations which not only conferred no happiness upon me but conferred power upon another to arraign me from time to time over some dead dogma, or over the middle of a sentence, or over some Sabellian or Mohammedan word. From the standpoint from which I am accustomed to view all reform, it also seems that my withdrawal is demanded now in order to secure to the Synod and to the Assembly that peace which alone can lead to a calm review and restrainment of doctrine. If my late prosecutor chooses to force upon this Synod and upon the Assembly an issue of this whole matter, and shall compel those bodies to open and settle all questions which should receive five or ten years of the calmest abstract thought, upon him must rest the whole responsibility of the painful results. It can easily be seen, from the eagerness with which this adjoining Synod reaches out after this battle, and from the nervousness which the Assembly has already betrayed over the recent action of your body, that it would be only a mania for war to the knife that could induce any one now to carry to those bodies a debate so radical, so sudden, and so clouded by personal friendships and animosities. The noble attitude assumed last week by your body is lesson enough and battle enough for much time to come. What the Church demands now is peace, that it may think in some hours and work for its Master in all hours. It needs peace as to theology, action as to Gospel work, and then, in the days of subsequent peace and soberness, not far removed, it can, by committees, and without the strong passions that gather around an accuser and accused, sit down and refashion its statement of doctrine. My brethren, in this act I hope I do not withdraw from your gospel mission, but only from a strife, forced upon you and me, to our deep regret. In all your Christian labors, if there be any moment at which I can help you, count me with you as a fellow-laborer, and when any accuser looks around for a subject to be used for military purposes, will you not join with me in blessing God that such a peculiar passion must at last languish for want of a victim? Hoping that God will confer his blessings upon your path and upon mine also, I remain, as ever, your brother,

DAVID SWING.

Presbytery then adjourned.

Suggestive. There were 457 divorces granted last year in Connecticut. The population has increased 4,265 over the preceding year; but the number of marriages has decreased by 182.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Continuation of the Case Before the Acting Mayor.

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Speeches of Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., for the Women, and John Coyle, Esq., for the Prosecution.

NO DECISION IN THE CASE.

The Action of the Court on Thursday Awaited--The Women Released on Their Own Recognizance---Mass Meeting at Smithfield M. E. Church --More Ministers Heard From.

The case of the thirty-three women arrested for "crusading" and charged with "disorderly conduct and habitual disturbance of the peace," came up again before Acting Mayor McMasters Tuesday morning at the Mayor's office, and attracted very great attention. As we reported in our last issue as probable, the decision in the case was reserved until the action of the Court on Thursday next on the previous case, brought before it by a writ of *certiorari*. Long before the hour appointed, nine o'clock, the crowd began to gather at Municipal Hall, and with patience awaited the opening of the proceedings.

The crusaders and friends to a large number assembled at the Temperance Alliance rooms at 8 o'clock, where religious exercises were held. At nine o'clock the thirty-three, with some friends, male and female, marched to the Mayor's office and took places inside the railing.

OPENING THE CASE.

After some delay Acting Mayor McMasters made his appearance, and took his seat, flanked on the right by Mayor elect McCarthy, and on the left by Clerk Hartzell.

By this time the crowd had become immense. Every available spot of standing room was occupied, both inside and outside the railing, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance into the room.

The Acting Mayor announced himself in readiness to hear the arguments in the case.

Mr. Marshall—If your Honor chooses, he can call the roll of these criminals. I believe they are all here.

The Acting Mayor signified his willingness to proceed without that formality, and Mr. Swartzwelder opened for the defense as follows:

ARGUMENT OF MR. SWARTZWELDER.

May it please your Honor, I appear in this case, I must confess, with scarcely any expectation of changing your opinion as expressed in former cases. You have already expressed your opinion as to the construction of this ordinance, in its application to those particular cases, and the punishment that should follow. I do not know that anything I can say, will change your mind. But in a case of this peculiar nature, with the peculiar character of the criminals you have before you, we deem it necessary to express our views, of what we conceive to be the law, and the offense defined in this ordinance.

We expect, at least, to be able to cause your Honor to doubt as to your construction of it, and to withhold your opinion of the case until after the decision in the case now before the courts. We think we shall be able to make such a showing as to cause you to doubt and hesitate in this matter before hearing the action of the court.

Now, in the construction of all acts of Assembly and ordinances, as well as all other laws, they are to be construed with reference to the evil to be cured, and the remedy provided for with reference to the surroundings of the case or of the offense. You will not construe an act of Assembly, with reference to these parties defendant here, in the same manner as you would an offense committed by a band of pickpockets or well-known thieves, or any other well-known violators of public law. While it may be very well to say that all penal laws are to be construed strictly according to the letter, yet every one knows, and none better than your Honor, that the view taken of it must be controlled by the character of the offense, and to a great extent by the character of the individual who commits it.

LEGAL POINTS OF THE CASE.

Now, there are two legal points in this case, which I shall briefly allude to, and then leave them to be more largely commented upon by Mr. Marshall. The first is as to the character of the offence, which is included in section 1 of this ordinance, passed, it is alleged, under the power contained in the charter of the city of Pittsburgh. I will read from the charter first. Your Honor will observe that all contained in the charter must first be in conformity with the Constitution.

[Mr. S. here read the section of the charter referred to, providing for the passage of the ordinance under which it is claimed the arrests were made.]

You will observe that it is stated emphatically that the ordinance as passed must not be inconsistent with the laws of the State. Under that charter the following was passed: "*Be it ordained, etc.* That it shall be the duty of the police of the city of Pittsburgh, upon view, or upon information made and warrant issued, to arrest all persons who may be found engaged in, or charged with violation of the public peace, disorderly conduct, etc., habitual disturbers of the peace, etc.'

In other words, it is almost an exact transcript of the offenses named in the charter. By the charter that power is not conferred upon them. Why is it that a police officer can arrest on view? Why is that very extraordinary power conferred upon them in some cases? It is that in cases of serious offenses, such as assault and battery, or offenses of a higher grade, where the offense is witnessed, they must make the arrest on view, rather than that the perpetrator shall be afforded an opportunity to escape. For this, and no other reason, this power to arrest on view is given to the police and constables. It arises out of the necessity of the case, because of the probability that the parties would otherwise escape and go unpunished. I may say further, that in all cases where they arrest on view the crime must savor of a breach of the public peace. This power is for the preservation of public order. There must be a violation and infringement of the public peace.

NO DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

In this case disorderly conduct is charged. I will say that, under the testimony in the case, there is nothing to show that it was disorderly conduct. The offense of disorderly conduct involves either a breach of the public peace or a tendency of such a character as would almost necessarily result on a breach of the public peace, before you can arrest. Here is an arrest on view, without information, and why the necessity? This arrest on view has been made without proper information, without submitting it to a preliminary hearing, and then to a grand jury, and then to the petit jury. Now, without doing that, you destroy, to a great extent, the protection which the law has thrown about the liberty of the person. It is only in cases of sheer and dire necessity that this liberty of the person is disregarded, and the arrest is made upon view. These parties are charged, I believe, not only with disorderly conduct, but with being habitual disturbers of the public peace.

Why, the very announcement that these reputable ladies are guilty of this course of conduct by attempting to suppress what they deem to be a great injury to society, and the fact that they appear upon the streets as ministers of the Prince of Peace, is an answer to the allegation that they are "habitual disturbers of the public peace." [Applause].

What constitutes disorderly conduct? I may say here, that these parties are not charged with being banded together for any particular purpose. They are not charged with being banded together for any particular purpose. They are not charged as having conspired together for the suppression of the liquor traffic. They are charged each, individually, no one being responsible for the acts or conduct of another. Each particular case must be looked at in its particular aspect. Take the case of Mrs. Youngson, one of the defendants here. Mrs. Youngson is charged with having committed the heinous offense of getting down in the public street and praying."

INTERRUPTION BY THE CROWD.

[This remark was loudly cheered by the spectators, and the acting Mayor rapped his gravel vigorously. As the cheers continued the Magistrate asked, "Where are my officers?" The crowd became even more disorderly, and groans and hisses were given evidently for the purpose of showing the contempt which they felt for the implied threat in the question of the magistrate.]

Mr. Marshall—I hope, gentlemen, you came here for the purpose of hearing the administration of public justice, and that you will keep order, so that the magistrate will not be prejudiced against you, by your demonstrations.

After some moments quiet was restored, and Mr. S. proceeded with his remarks.

WHAT CONSTITUTES DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Disorderly conduct always involves a tendency to a breach of the peace, and must, to some extent, involve in the mind of the party an act of disorder; because, after all, all criminal offenses spring from and grow out of the intent. Otherwise, you have innocent people before you—lunatics, children and other persons, who would not be competent to perform such acts with intent. Then, as to the fact as applicable to this "view" and arrest for disorderly conduct, the whole testimony merely went to show that there were some thirty or thirty-five ladies marching along the street; that they inquired if they would be permitted to pray and sing in certain houses and were refused; that they inquired if they might do so upon the public street; that they ranged themselves along the curbstone and in the gutter behind the curbstone, and there they sang and prayed.

Look at it in this view, if your Honor please. Suppose there had been no crowd there. Suppose that there had been no one but these thirty or thirty-five ladies engaged in the performance of what they considered to be their bounden and most solemn duty, would your Honor order the arrest of such parties as habitual disturbers of the public peace, or characterize it as disorderly conduct? If there was no crowd there, could Mrs. Youngson have been said to have been acting disorderly? Is not the very statement of the case contradictory to the idea of disorderly conduct? Wherein consists the disorder? The testimony is that they were surrounded by an immense crowd, both on the pavement and on the street. This crowd I have no doubt *was* disorderly. I have no doubt that they did not heed much of the language of prayer. I have no doubt that they did all they could to interfere with the singing and praying of these ladies. They obstructed the pavements and street, and prevented a passageway for parties coming and going on the public highway, which is not only an offence but a nuisance. It is such an offense that an information could have been made before your Honor and the parties could have been held under bail to appear at court. They would have then had a preliminary hearing, and the question would then have gone before the grand jury and afterwards been tested by the petit jury. That seems not to have been the desire here. The desire seems to have been to escape from the region of the court and to bring down the walls and bulwarks thrown around the personal liberty of individuals and seize them "upon view." That "view" is to be determined by what? What is the order given the police?

POLICE ORDERED TO ARREST "CRUSADERS."

They must obey their orders to a certain extent. The order, as shown in the testimony, was that they were to arrest the "crusaders." Is there any offense in the law, that you know of, called "crusading?" [Suppressed applause]. Is there such a crime? There is none. The order was not to arrest the parties obstructing the public streets—not to arrest parties conducting themselves disorderly—but to "arrest the crusaders on view." How are they to determine whether they are crusaders or not? The order is illegal, the arrest is illegal—but they arrest them, and must necessarily have had some judgment as to what constituted a crusader! A crusader, they considered, as a person who prays and sings in the street to stop the traffic in liquor. They arrest them, not because they obstruct the street—not because they act in a disorderly manner (for the evidence shows they were not so doing), but they arrest them because they are crusaders. I ask you, taking all of these cases, is there one that comes under the character of disturbing the public peace?

I have talked more than I expected, but coming to examine and think about this matter I find that it unfolds itself to a much greater extent than I anticipated.

THE WILLIAM PENN CASE.

I recollect of reading a case, some years ago, somewhat similar to the present. Nearly two hundred years ago, before the Mayor of the city of London, upon a charge of "tumultuous assemblage" upon the public streets, still before a jury, as in that case he was allowed to have one, a certain man whose memory is now almost lost, but still preserved in the name of our good old Commonwealth, a certain man, named William Penn, was arrested and arraigned for disorderly conduct. That disorder was his preaching on the public streets. I have brought with me, by way of refreshing your Honor's memory of that historic fact, and enable you to see how history will repeat itself, an account to show how, two hundred years ago, they tried matters of this kind, how the founder of this Commonwealth, who laid it in prayer; how the first law-giver of this Commonwealth; how the man who secured the territory on which we now stand peacefully from the savage tribes how he thought and how he spoke. The charge is against William Penn and William Meed at the Old Bailey. This is the Old Bailey now. [Laughter.] The old Bailey is a place where they breed thieves, robbers, burglars and lewd women, and all kinds of felons and criminals. This trial was published in a pamphlet, written by William Penn, and the charge contained in the indictment runs in this wise. The indictment sets forth that William Penn and William Meed and other persons unknown to the number of three hundred on the 14th of August, in the second year of the King, [1670] about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, unlawfully and tumultuously assembled, and congregated themselves together, to the disturbance of the peace of the said Lord and King, and the aforsaid William Penn and William Meed, and other persons then and there assembled and congregated together in the open street, did talk, and preach, and speak by reason whereof a great concourse and tumult of people assembled, and there remained and continued in contempt of the Lord the King, of his laws, and to the great disturbance of his peace."

There is that case. It is set out in the manner of the indictment and was submitted to a jury. Our officers go before your Honor, and is understood you will sustain the act of the officers who receive their orders from their chief, and they arrest, on view, and the case is not submitted to a jury!

[Mr. S. here read at length the testimony reported in the Penn case.]

VIEWS OF PENN ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Penn himself says: "We confess ourselves to be so far from endeavoring to defend ourselves from having assembled together to preach, and pray, and worship the eternal and just God, that we declare to all the world that we do believe it to be our bounden duty to meet on so good an account; nor shall all the powers on earth prevent us from adoring and reverencing our God."

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty of the charge contained in the indictment, but guilty of preaching. Again and again were the jury sent out, with the effort to force a different verdict, and finally they brought in one "not guilty in both cases." Then the magistrate fined the jury for not conforming to his law! [Laughter.] He said that the jury was bound to conform to the law of the Court, and because they saw proper to take the construction of that law into their hands, he fined his own jury. One man took out a writ of *habeas corpus* and after a full hearing, the court discharged him and all the other jurors, declaring that in all cases the jury had the right to find the law as well as the facts.

Now such a thing may follow from the arrest and trial of these parties. I have read portions of this case here in the nineteenth century, two hundred years after the case of the founder of, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in order to show your Honor, how they then thought of matters of this kind, and the highest courts regarded the attempted corruption of the law by a magistrate.

ARGUMENT OF T. M. MARSHALL, ESQ.

Mr. Marshall followed on the part of the defense, and spoke as follows: May it please your Honor, I shall be brief. There are but two ways by which an arrest can be made; one is by a regular charge before a magistrate, and with the authority of a warrant, for some offense known to the law, and on that offense the warrant being founded. The second is where there is imminent danger to the public, or danger of the escape of a criminal, the officer is authorized on view of the offense to arrest the offender. I need not say anything in regard to this first class of cases. The arrest, it is apparent, comes under the second class—that is, where the danger to the public peace is imminent, or there is danger of the escape of the criminal. Then, upon "view," the officer, in the exercise of his own judgment, takes the responsibility to make the arrest. What is the evidence in this case? The evidence of every officer who was examined on the subject was that there was no breach of the peace.

NO ARRESTS ON VIEW.

He said he didn't arrest on "view," but on the direction of some man who didn't see it. Every officer who was put upon the stand said before the mass of people who were present, that he did not arrest upon view upon the exercise of his own judgment, but because some man, unknown to the law and having no jurisdiction, said, "Arrest the crusaders." Because the Chief of Police, or anybody who does not see with his own eyes, has no more authority to order an arrest upon view than has a stranger to the law. That view must take in and comprehend, in the mind of the viewer, that an offense against the law has been committed. Yesterday I asked one of these officers on the stand, "Did these ladies commit any breach of the peace?" His answer was, "I don't know anything about the law." Had he any right to arrest upon view if he didn't know whether there was an offense committed or not? It made the man who gave the order for the arrest a trespasser, and the man who made the arrest a trespasser. It is time that the great community should know that the liberty and persons of our mothers and sisters are secure. [Cheers and continued applause.]

Mr. Marshall—I hope you will not applaud. I do not say this for the purpose of applause, but because I speak earnestly on this subject.

Mr. Black—It is the special request of the ladies that there shall be no applause.

Mr. Marshall resumed—I say it is time that the public should know, that the courts should know and that officers should know that arrests should be made upon the judgment of the man who takes the responsibility of the arrest, and not upon the command of somebody who stands back in the shade and gives the order to arrest, upon view, persons assembled whom he does not see. Can I make that plainer? [Laughter.] I put it as a legal proposition that there is not one of these persons arrested on view. I do not appear here for malefactors, for thieves, for pickpockets or for women of degraded character. I appear for pure mothers, for good sisters—for good Samaritans. Whether they act wisely or judiciously in their crusade against the liquor traffic, I sit not in judgment upon them. But I do know that they were never contemplated by the law as malefactors or habitual disturbers of the peace. What is the law upon that subject? Any statute made by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania derogatory to the common law, must be literally enforced. Under the common law, arrests on view and summary convictions are unknown. The common law throws around every person its protection. He who endeavors to take away a man's liberty, under the statute law, must show the line and letter whereby the great rights of magna charta are taken away. Now, it is said that by this charter Councils are authorized to make ordinances to arrest certain classes or persons.

POWERS OF MAGISTRATES AND OFFICERS.

But the statute does not say that they are authorized to make an ordinance to arrest on *view*. The common law requires that there shall be a warrant for every arrest, and the officer who executes that warrant has a right to look into it and see whether the proper offense is charged. If a magistrate issues a warrant which upon its face is illegal, the officer is not bound to serve it. I did not know that this question was so plain until I looked into it last night. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Klem, and in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Nesbith, after a full hearing by the Court, the doctrine is laid down in plain language, that a magistrate has no power except what is conferred upon him by a statute, and that a corporation has no power to make sumptuary laws beyond the statute. If the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh choose to ride over the letter of the common law and of the statute law, they are the trespassers. I say this ordinance, so far as it authorizes to arrest on view, is a nullity. It is no law that I or anybody *should obey*. Have these ladies violated the law? Have they obstructed the public street? When Mrs. Black and Mrs. Youngson and all these ladies whom I have seen—and many of whom I have known from infancy—when they are arrested on a statute that gathers up the filth and the crime of the community, it tells me that the powers pressing forward this prosecution have made a *great mistake*. [Suppressed applause.] They are touching a power and a strength that is dangerous to touch. The pure mothers and the lovely daughters of Pittsburgh must not have hands laid upon them wrongfully and in violation of law, in behalf of any interest—the liquor interest or anybody's interest. [Cheers.]

CONCLUSION FOR DEFENCE.

If there had been no jury in the case my brother Swartzwelder has just read, where would the founder of our State have been? He would have been thrown into a common prison with murderers and dissolute people, and would have been a great criminal in history. Now we simply wish to say to you that this question will be before the courts in a day or two. It will be for the courts to pass upon this question. As a lawyer, having some considerable experience, I do say that it is a shame to the city of Pittsburgh, to arrest a pure and good woman because she gets down on the highway and prays for those whom she deems are doing wrong—to arrest her upon the command of a man who does not see her do it, and who has no warrant, and is totally without excuse under the law.

Why is the requirement that an information shall be made and a warrant issued? The reason is that the party arrested may have a proper person to respond and hold responsible in case of false arrest. Who is responsible here? Every officer who was on the stand says he made the arrest because he was ordered to arrest the crusaders—upon the order of a man behind the throne who never saw the offense nor knew of it except by hearsay.

I did not desire to appear in this case, because I have arrived at that time of life when I would rather seek seclusion than notoriety. But I do say that the prosecution in this matter, and the general arrest of these ladies without the officer making the arrest on view, taking the responsibility of deciding for himself that there has been a breach of the peace, or great and imminent danger of a breach of the peace, is plainly a violation of law. I suppose your Honor will not commit these ladies to jail. I know you won't have the heart to do it. [Laughter.] Your nationality will not permit you to pursue such a course. [Renewed laughter.] But suppose your Honor should do it, and they should suffer incarceration in prison. After their term had expired one of these liquor dealers might make an information against them for nuisance, and they might be indicted and punished. What for? For the same offense you had punished them, and for which they had served out their term of imprisonment. Yet, the Constitution says no man or no woman shall be punished twice for the same offense.

I think this is a plain case. It is a grave public question. It is not to be settled on one or even two hearings. But after it has gone through the courts a correct public sentiment shall defend and make the laws strong. [Applause.]

ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr Coyle next spoke on the part of the prosecution. He said that this case had caused a good deal of public feeling. He wished to say that he appeared in the capacity of Mayor's solicitor, and represented no power other than the Mayor in carrying out the law of the city. He found here some thirty-three ladies, charged with an offense, as he alleged, known under the law. These ladies met together and had deliberately gone out in the manner they had, knowing that it was in violation of the law, and he knew no way they were to avoid the penalty. The law says that citizens shall be protected in their order, comfort and convenience.

He contended that the law justified the officers in making the arrest, and that the defendants were guilty of an offense in habitually assembling on the sidewalks, clearly defined in the law. The officers testified especially that the women caused an obstruction of the streets and sidewalks. Before they assembled the sidewalks and streets were clear, and after they left there were no obstructions. He claimed that the ladies were legally liable for causing the assemblage of disorderly persons, and were, therefore, amenable to the punishment provided by law.

He also discussed at some length the points raised by the counsel for the defence, and controverted, by copious quotations from the law, the positions assumed by them. He closed by saying that there was no power or influence back of himself or the magistrate urging him forward in this matter. He said as the question had already been appealed to court, he would suggest that the magistrate should give the matter grave deliberation. It might be well to defer a decision until the court laid down the law clearly and explicitly.

THE ACTION OF THE MAYOR.

After the arguments had been concluded, Acting Mayor McMasters said:

I am very happy to announce to the ladies and the public here assembled, that I received this morning a writ of *certiorari* directing that the record in the case disposed of Thursday last should be transmitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and that a hearing will be had on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The questions of law involved will thus be expilctly laid down by a tribunal whose purity and integrity has never been called in question. The citizens and the ladies in particular, will then be fully informed, and will, I am confident, abide the decision of that tribunal. In view of this early hearing, I have decided to defer further action in the cases now under consideration, until the Court shall have rendered a decision in the case pending before it. I have instructed the Clerk to hand back the money deposited for the appearance of the ladies.

RETURN TO THE ALLIANCE ROOMS.

After some delay the ladies left the Mayor's office, and upon the sidewalk were received with cheers. They proceeded immediately to the Alliance rooms, where religious services were held and announcements made.

Mrs. Taylor reported that she had called upon three saloons and a drug store on Wylie street this morning. The druggist had not sold liquor since the crusade began, and one of the saloon keepers expressed a willingness to give up the business.

A lady announced that the Allegheny crusaders were now out in force, and were meeting with great encouragement. [Applause.]

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING AT SMITHFIELD CHURCH.

As previously announced, both at Dr. Howard's church on Monday afternoon and after the hearing at the Mayor's office yesterday, a mass meeting was held at Smithfield M. E. Church, Rev. Butts, pastor, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

The crusaders now under the law sat within the railing, in front of the pulpit, facing the audience. The attendance was large, but the room was not crowded. Mrs. Collins presided, and the services were opened by religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Sloan.

TAKE SIDES UPON THE QUESTION.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous business meeting, Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Christs church was called out. He thought that the time had come when the good people of Pittsburgh should show each and every one upon what side they are on this question. He referred to the weakness of some ministers who hesitated about placing themselves on the record. He appealed to all citizens to come out and take the position on the question. He offered his services and his means to aid in the work in which the women are engaged. The speaker offered the use of his church whenever needed.

Mrs. Reese said it was claimed that women were very poor at argument, but very quick at conclusions. New, we, said the speaker, we have come to the conclusion that whisky drinking is wrong and temperance is right. It is easy for any one to fix themselves on one side or the other. All the women of the land are on but the temperance side of this question. Now let the women of Pittsburgh come out and show themselves. We hope every minister of the Gospel who is in this house today will show where he stands. [Applause.]

After the singing of a hymn, Mrs. Collins stated she knew of one saloon keeper who had been visited by the crusaders who continues his invitation for them to return. He stated that he believes the work a righteous one and wishes them to continue it.

OTHER MINISTER SPEAK.

Rev. Sloan of Allegheny made some remarks stating his position on the question. The arrest of the women had brought him to see that every christian man should give his countenance and aid to the movement. While he respected the police as officers of the law and as men he could not respect them for arresting women while in the act of praying and singing upon the public highways. In regard to the orders, he said they should resign rather than obey such orders. This man that is called the acting mayor, who has sworn that he would stop this grandest movements of modern times should be left to attempt the work himself. This movement, said the speaker is none the less grand and noble because it is made by women. He then related great achievements of women in older times. The eloquent remarks of the gentleman were applauded throughout.

After the singing of "Marching on to Zion," in answer to an inquiry from Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Sloan said that he thought it was womanly for a woman to do anything that is right. He thought that the time was coming when it will be thought right for women to do many things that are now thought unwomanly. [Applause.]

Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Hill made a few remarks upon the same subject, which were applauded.

Rev. Ellis next took the platform, and read a newspaper extract commenting in severe terms upon the action of Mayor McMasters in placing the women in the lock-up and keeping them there to await his convenience for a hearing. Mr. Ellis then made some remarks regarding the work of the women, and said he believed that God had placed the work in their hands and that the movement must go on to success.

Rev. Dr. Pershing was next called upon, and answered by taking his place in the pulpit. He said trouble was only to be expected, as there never had been a great moral reform movement that was not met with trouble. The business of liquor selling was not an open one. Do they not screen and hide it, and do not their customers who have not lost their manhood slyly creep in and out of their places? The Doctor continued at some length, and during his remarks he was interrupted by Mrs. Robinson, who accused the speaker and others with delay in coming out on the subject. She thought that had men come promptly forward and showed themselves upon the right side, the women would not have been arrested. There was a laugh at the Doctor's expense, but he explained his absence heretofore, and then proceeded with his remarks, and at the conclusion of which he was applauded.

Mrs. Taylor, after reading some selections, made a few remarks upon the work in hand. She hoped that every temperance man and woman would work according to his or her convictions. The conviction to put down the liquor traffic, she said, is growing, and let all persevere in the work. She would have all work in their own way—there are a thousand ways to aid the cause, and every woman should do her share of the labor. The address of this lady was an earnest and excellent one, and listened to with much interest.

Rev. Butts made a few remarks upon the cause, and said that he did not want to speak of the Acting Mayor—it would be like striking a man when he is down. The Acting Mayor had his sympathy. [Laughter.]

After a few remarks from Mrs. Vanhorn, during which she urged women to join in the work, the meeting adjourned with religious exercises.

THE MOVEMENT IN ALLEGHENY.

A band of crusaders went the rounds of several saloons on Madison avenue, Ohio and Liberty streets, Allegheny, yesterday morning. At all but one they were refused admittance and held services on the sidewalks. At this one, of which Mr. P. Featherstone is the proprietor, they were invited into the bar room, Mr. P. refusing to sell any beverages while they were holding services, and treating them with marked courtesy.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon a large temperance meeting was held on Mt. Washington, at the head of the Incline. Interesting addresses were made by Mrs. Morgan and others. After the meeting a band of ladies marched to the saloon of Jacob Soffel, near by, and, being refused admission, conducted exercises on the street. While thus engaged a brass band, which makes its headquarters at the saloon, crossed the street and struck up a lively air, rather disturbing the crusade. The police finally persuaded the band to cease playing, and the ladies soon left for the M. E. church, where further exercises were held. At one time during the services in front of Soffel's, a riotous spirit manifested itself, but an extra force of police maintained comparative order.

THE FIRE FIEND.

A Little Girl Burned to Death in a Sharpsburg Barn—Incendiarism on the South Side.

A fire broke out about 8 o'clock Wednesday night, in a barn belonging to a Mr. Yoester, in Stewardstown, above Sharpsburg, which resulted in the horrible death of a little girl. It appears that the man went into the barn with a lantern, which was overturned, setting fire to some refuse, and before Mr. Yoester could comprehend the situation the flames were filling the building with scorching and suffocating gases. The barn and contents were entirely consumed. The most dreadful part of the affair remains to be told. A five-year-old daughter of Mr. K. had, it appears, followed him into the barn, and in the confusion she was not missed until it was too late, and, shocking to relate, was burned to death. The sad death of the little girl has not only caused the most agonizing grief in the afflicted family, but has also cast a gloom all over the little community in which the catastrophe occurred.

FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Between one and two o'clock Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in a two-story frame tenement belonging to Michael Schiedemantel, situated on Kiel's hill, in the Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, which, together with two other buildings immediately opposite, were totally destroyed before the conflagration was checked. The house where the fire originated had just been vacated the day before by a family named Greenhouse, who had occupied as tenants and were notified to give up possession. There being no fire on the premises strong suspicions of incendiarism are entertained. The case is being investigated by Assistant Fire Marshal Knox. The other two houses were occupied by families named Naw and Bishop, who lost all their household goods, and barely escaped with their lives. The property is owned by Nicholas Denoff, Wm. Harsh and Michael Schiedemantel. About one-third of the loss is covered by insurance in South Side companies.

As there is no water communication with the city water works, the fire engines were not called out and no alarm was given, although the location of the conflagration was not above a quarter of a mile from Carson street, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT CALIFORNIA.

Official Visit and Favorable Report—An Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens.

On Tuesday, a number of gentlemen, including Dr. Wickersham, Hon. George V. Lawrence, Hon. Daniel Kane, of Uniontown, Hon. William H. Sauner, of Somerset, Hon. A. B. Young, of this county, and others, paid an official visit to California, Washington county, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Normal School at that place came up to the requirements of the school laws, so as to enable it to be recognized as a State institution.

A thorough inspection was made, and the visitors were very much pleased with the result, as the facts in regard to the school will enable them to make a favorable report.

The visitors were as much surprised as gratified at the spirit manifested by the people on this occasion. A public meeting was held and the population seemed to have turned out *en masse*. The assemblage was one of the largest ever witnessed in the town. When the announcement was made that the committee had found that the requirements of the law had been fully met, there was the most marked enthusiasm, and speeches were called for. Congratulatory addresses were made by Dr. Wickersham, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Kane, Mr. Young and Mr. Curry, Deputy Superintendent of this county. The speeches were well received, and the audience were jubilant at the result of the visit.

The spirit manifested by the people of that section of Washington county, in educational matters, is highly commendable, and the committee took occasion to compliment them for the zeal and liberality which they had shown in their Normal School enterprize.

THE STATE TAX ON WRITS.

Judge Sterrett Decides in Favor of the County, and Advises a Peremptory Mandamus—The Prothonotary Appeals to the Supreme Court.

The question as to whether the State tax on writs collected by the Prothonotary of Allegheny county should be paid into the county or the State treasury, is not so near a solution as was generally supposed. It will be remembered that some weeks since the County Treasurer applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a rule to show why a mandamus should not issue against the Prothonotary compelling him to pay the money over as required by law. Judge Sterrett yesterday delivered the following

OPINION.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex rel* Samuel Kilgore, Treasurer, &c., vs. B. F. Kennedy, Esq., Prothonotary.

The act of April 6, 1830, section 3, directs that on every original writ issued out of Court, except the writ of *habeas corpus*—every writ of *certiorari*—the entry of every amicable action, and every entry of judgment by confession or otherwise, where suit has not been previously brought, the Prothonotary "shall demand and receive" the sum of fifty cents; and on every transcript of the judgment of a justice of the peace or alderman, the sum of twenty-five cents.

The sums thus specified constitute what is generally known as the State tax on writs and legal proceedings; and the answer of the defendant admits that in obedience to the requirement of the act, he has been demanding and receiving the same, but he claims that it should not be paid into the County Treasury. The only question raised by the petition and answer is whether the Prothonotary should not include the sums in his monthly return, and pay the same into the County Treasury. It is not necessary for us, at present, to inquire whether the money belongs to the county or to the State. The Prothonotary does not claim it, and if it is his duty to pay it into the County Treasury he will at once do so. The fourth section of the act of April 6, 1871, P. L., p. 477, provides "that whenever the tax due the State on any writs or legal proceedings, or the State's proportion of the fees received shall be ascertained and audited, in accordance with law, said tax and fees shall be paid by warrant on the County Treasury." It is the tax on writs and legal proceedings that is here spoken of, and the act seems to contemplate that it shall be first paid into the County Treasury, and then be paid to the State Treasurer. By the first section of the supplement approved March 6, 1872, P. L. p. 208, the fourth section of the act of 1871, above cited, is repealed, and it is declared that "the other sections of said act, shall be so constructed as to be in harmony with the succeeding sections" of the supplement. One of those, viz.: the fifth section, provides among other things that "the *gross receipts* of the offices of Prothonotary, &c., shall be paid into the county treasury, for the use of the county, in the same manner that the other fees and emoluments are returned by the several officers, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, and all acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed: so far as they effect this act." P. L., 1872, page 210.

We have already seen that the Prothonotary is required to demand and receive, and, in fact, has received the money in question, amounting to $1,557 75, and we are at a loss to see why it should not be considered as forming a part of the "gross receipts" of his office. Certainly the language employed is comprehensive enough to include it. Without pursuing the inquiry further, it is sufficient to say that an examination of the several acts referred to leads us to the conclusion that the Prothonotary should have included the money in question in his monthly return, and that it should have been paid into the county treasury.

It is therefore ordered that a peremptory mandamus be issued, and that the costs of the proceeding be paid by the defendant.

By the Court.

ACTION OF THE PROTHONOTARY.

Mr. Kennedy immediately took out a writ of error, with a view to having the case carried to the Supreme Court. He does this in self-defense, because, if the State should bring suit on his official bond, at Harrisburg, it would not be a sufficient answer for him there that the Court of Allegheny county had ordered him to pay the money into the county treasury.

THE NEW LEGISLATION.

Some misapprehension evidently exists in regard to the new laws passed relative to this subject. One of the evening papers yesterday quoted from Senate bills 112 and 178, to show that while the former requires payment of the moneys in dispute directly into the State treasury, the latter provides that the moneys must first go into the county treasury. Senate bill 178 was not passed as reported, the clause requiring payment into the county treasury having been stricken out before final passage. Both these acts were therefore made consistent in requiring the moneys to be paid directly into the State treasury.

We understand that, in the meantime, the County Controller will not receive the partial returns of the Prothonotary, and that no warrants will be signed by him for payment of salaries to the Prothonotary or to any of his clerks. This is a very awkward fix for both the officers to be in; but there seems to be no other way of it.

WAIVER OF TRIAL BY JURY.

The Act Dispensing with Jury Trials in Civil Cases.

The following is a copy of the "act to provide for the submission of civil cases to the decision of the courts, and to dispense with trial by jury." This act was passed in accordance with section twenty-seventh of article fifth of the new Constitution; and no doubt many cases will be disposed of in the manner provided for therein:

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in any civil case now pending in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, or hereafter to be commenced, after issue joined, the parties thereto, excepting those acting in a fiduciary capacity, may, by agreement filed in the proper office where such suit is pending, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such cases to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same, and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error or of appeal as in other cases at law or in equity, at the option of either party.

Sec. 2. The decision of the court shall be in writing, stating separately and distinctly the facts found, the answers to any points in writing by counsel, and the conclusions of the law, and shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary or clerk of the proper court where the case is pending as early as practicable, *not exceeding sixty days* after such decision shall have been made from the termination of the trial, and notice thereof shall be forthwith given by the prothonotary or clerk to the parties or their attorneys, and if no exceptions thereto are filed in the proper office within thirty days after service of such notice, judgment shall be entered thereon by the prothonotary or clerk; if exceptions to the findings of facts or conclusions of law be filed within said thirty days, the court or the judge thereof who tried the case in vacation may, upon argument, order judgment to be entered according to the decision previously filed, or make such modifications thereof as in justice and right shall seem proper, subject always, nevertheless, to review by writ of error or appeal in the Supreme court, such writ of error or appeal to be taken in the time and manner and with the effect prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every such case taken to the Supreme Court upon writ of error shall be heard and determined therein as writs of error are therein heard and determined, and every such case taken to the Supreme Court by appeal shall be heard and determined therein as cases of appeal in equity proceedings, and in case a new trial is ordered it shall be proceeded with before the same court in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 4. An agreement to submit under this act shall be a waiver of the right of trial by jury.

Sec. 5. Cases submitted under the provisions of this act shall be subject to existing law as to costs, except no jury fee shall be required on entering judgment.

THE COUNTY TAXES.

A Good Showing Under the Ten Per Cent. Discount Arrangement—No Grumbling Among Taxpayers.

The County Treasurer, Colonel Kilgore, commenced receiving taxes, upon the duplicates of 1874 on the 15th of the present month. The sum, allowed this year, for prompt payment has increased from five to ten per cent., and under this arrangement the money is pouring into the treasury very briskly. It is usual to commence collecting taxes on the first of May, but owing to the delay in getting the duplicates ready this year no taxes were received until the 15th. From that date until the first of July ten per cent. was allowed to be thrown off. Although the treasurer was fifteen days later in beginning this year, he has received more money than he had at this date last year. There is no doubt but that the great bulk of the taxes will be in the Treasurer's hands before the first of July, as it will not pay any one to throw away the opportunity to save one-tenth of his entire taxes.

From the first of July to the 15th of August, a deduction of five per cent. will be allowed, and from the latter date to the 15th of September the face of the duplicates will be demanded. After the 15th of September the taxes unpaid will go into the hands of collectors, and ten per cent. will be added to pay the costs of collection.

The treasurer states that there is no grumbling on the part of those who pay. About three-fourths of all those who have paid find their taxes less than they were last year. Mechanics and laboring men uniformly find the assessments against them less than heretofore. The owners of large properties have more taxes to pay, but as yet no one of this class has complained that the tax imposed is unjust.

Mr. Kilgore thinks that the "lost taxes" this year will not amount to one-half the usual sum, because the amount assessed upon the poorer classes are very much smaller. Nearly all the "lost taxes" are upon occupations, and of course the smaller the assessments the less the loss will be. Then there are a great many laboring men who will willingly pay a moderate tax, but who will pay nothing if they find the sum large. Of course wherever a poor man finds himself benefitted under the new assessment, some one better off in property will have to help make up the difference, as the average amount to be collected will be about the same as last year. There are no "lost taxes" upon real property, so that the new plan is going to result in a saving that was not before thought of or anticipated.

As the *Post* suggested a few days ago, the tax payers are "comparing their tax receipts," and find them all right!

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Misstatements in Regard to the Claims of Creditors—The Bennett's Branch Indebtedness, Etc.

A reporter of this paper Tuesday had a conversation with John Scott, Esq., President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and found that gentleman in no very amiable temper, owing to exaggerated statements, and, in some instances, palpable misrepresentations which have appeared in the public press, relative to the financial difficulties of the company. In regard to the statement that "a committee representing the men employed on the Bennett's Branch" had waited upon Mr. Scott, etc., he stated emphatically that no such committee waited upon him. Two individuals, who had claims against the company, did call upon him, and he gave them the facts about the indebtedness. He told them that the claims would not likely be settled soon: but he never said that "all debts contracted prior to the first of May would be repudiated." The word *repudiate* was not used. All indebtedness prior to the first of May will have to be settled as the Court may decide. The claims of the Bennett's Branch creditors will stand upon the same footing as those of other creditors of the company. Mr. Scott states that he has invariably tried to give all creditors a true statement of the financial affairs of the company, so as to enable them to judge for themselves as to the prospects for settlement. The running expenses must of course be paid, as it would otherwise be impossible to earn anything.

Mr. Scott is now having prepared a reliable statement of the indebtedness of the company, which will be submitted to the creditors as soon as it can be completed. Owing to the confused state of the accounts, some time must elapse before the details can be put into proper shape. In the meantime, it will be well for the creditors not to pay heed to wild rumors and exaggerated statements, which are only calculated to still further embarrass the company, and delay an equitable settlement. The matter having been carried into the courts, all parties must be content to abide the process of the law.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Wednesday Evening, May 27, 1874.

The local money market continues with but little animation, the banks are usually supplied with funds, and some of them are discounting freely. In the process of liquidation now going on there is a grand sifting out of the better class of commercial paper. Most of that offering being renewals in some form or other, very little new *bona fide* commercial paper is now making.

To-day we have the first official record of sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds since the break; in Philadelphia there were sales reported at 77, which is two per cent. better than the bids of yesterday.

The paper of the road still continues to go to protest and the managers are doing their best to get the leading creditors to stay proceedings already commenced, giving as a reason that if forbearance is shown the creditors will be more likely to be protected than if they push matters to an extremity. The holders of indorsed paper feel satisfied that there can be no losses to them and are therefore quiet.

The effects of these complications are felt in a general feeling of distrust and apprehension. The slow growing plant of confidence which was making some progress is again checked as by a blighting frost.

We have reported sales of Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 48⅛; scrip 100⅛; Reading Railroad 56½; United Railway Companies of New Jersey stock is 123 bid and 124 asked; sales of Oil Creek are reported at 6; Lehigh Valley is 60⅞ bid and 61 asked; Central Transportation is 42¼ bid and 43 asked; of Empire Transportation there are no reports.

—Merchants and directors who have commercial paper maturing on Saturday or Sunday next, should remember that they must pay such obligations on Friday, as the banks will be closed on Saturday, the 30th—Decoration Day—the late Legislature having added this to the list of legal holidays.

Pay-rolls for Saturday settlements should also be attended to on Friday.

—The Treasury Department has furnished the following statements, illustrating the effect of the changes in the reserve regulations of the national banks, proposed in the Sherman substitute for the House currency bill, now under consideration in Congress. The estimates are based upon official returns of the banks bearing the separate dates of September 12, 1873, and February 27, 1874, and therefore represent what would be the operation of the proposed changes under two directly opposite conditions of the money market—one of extreme stringency and the other of extreme ease.

Comparison of amount of reserve required to be held by National banks under existing law, and by Mr. Sherman's substitute for House bill, estimated upon bank returns of September 12, 1873:

COUNTRY BANKS.

By existing law—
6 per ct. on..$233,250,000 Cir. $13,995,000
6 per ct. on..298,405,000 Dep. 17,904,300—$31,899,300
By Sherman's bill—
5 per ct. on..$233,250,000 Cir. $11,662,500
15 per ct on..298,405,500 Dep. 44,760,750—$56,423,250

Increase by Sherman's bill.........$24,523,950

REDEMPTION CITY BANKS.

By existing law—
12½ p. c. on $76,361,000 Cir. $9,545,125
12½ p. c. on 192,804,000 Dep. 24,100,500—$33,645,625
By Sherman's bill—
5 p. c. on $76,361,000 Cir. $3,818,050
25 p. c. on 192,804,000 Dep. 48,201,000—$52,019,050

Increase by Sherman's bill.........$18,373,425

Total increase for city and country banks—drawn from New York.....$42,897,375

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

By existing law—
25 p. c. on $27,482,000 Cir. $6,870,500
25 p. c. on 173,592,600 Dep. 43,398,150—$50,268,650
By Sherman's bill—
5 p. c. on $27,482,000 Cir. $1,374,100
25 p. c. on* 130,695,225 Dep. 32,673,806—$34,047,906

Decreased reserve in N. Y. city.....$16,220,744

Total increase required in all banks..$26,676,631

*The deposits in New York city are necessarily assumed to be reduced under the Sherman bill to the extent of the withdrawals by city and country banks, as shown above, viz., from $173,592,600 to $130,695,225.

Comparison of amount required to be held by National Banks under existing law, and by Mr. Sherman's substitute for House bill, estimated upon bank returns of February 27, 1874:

COUNTRY BANKS.

By existing law—
6 per ct on..$234,674,579 Cir.$14,080,474
6 per ct on.. 272,673,299 Dep. 16,360,398—$30,440,872
By Sherman's bill—
5 per ct on..$234,674,579 Cir.$11,733,730
15 per ct on. 272,673,299 Dep. 40,900,994—$52,634,724

Increase by Sherman's bill.........$22,193,852

REDEMPTION CITY BANKS.

By existing law—
12½ per ct. on $75,903,869 Cir. $9,487,983
12½ per ct. on 200,480,031 Dep. 25,060,004—$34,547,987
By Sherman's bill—
5 per ct. on. $75,903,869 Cir. $3,795,193
25 per ct. on. 200,480,031 Dep. 50,120,008—$53,915,201

Increase by Sherman's bill.........$19,367,214

Total increase for city and country banks—drawn from New York... $41,561,066

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

By existing laws—
25 per ct. on. $27,085,342 Cir. $6,771,336
25 per ct. on. 210,002,826 Dep. 52,500,706—$59,272,042
By Sherman's bill—
5 per ct. on. $27,085,342 Cir. $1,354,267
25 per ct. on* 168,441,760 Dep. 42,110,440—$43,464,707

Decreased reserve in New York city..$15,807,335

Total increase required in *all* banks.$25,753,731

*The deposits in New York city are necessarily assumed to be reduced under the Sherman bill to the extent of the withdrawals by city and country banks, as shown above, viz., from $210,002,826 to $168,441,760.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 27, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112¼	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	120⅝	120⅛	....	....	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	121⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1862	115⅛	115⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	117¼	117¼	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	118¼	118¼	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	120	120	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅜	120⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½	....	....	....
10-40's	115	115	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	115	115	....	....	....
Currency 6's	117¼	117⅝	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	115⅝	115⅝	....	....	....
Registered 1867	119⅝	119⅝	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	71⅝	72¼	72¼	....	72⅝
Pacific Mail	41⅝	....	42⅜	42¼	42¼
Adams Express	105¾	....	....	106½	....
Wells-Fargo Express	75	....	....	76	....
American Express	61¾	....	....	62	....
United States Express	66½	....	....	67	....
New York Central	....	....	98⅛	....	97¾
Erie	35	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	76⅛	....	....	75	....
Michigan Southern	75½	75⅜	75½	75⅝	74⅛
Illinois Central	....	....	....	97	....
Chicago & Northw'n	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	40½
Do. preferred	58	....	....	59	57
Rock Island	96¾	97¼	....	97	96⅝
St. Paul, common	35⅞	....	....	....	33⅛
Do. preferred	....	....	....	53	53¼
Wabash, common	37	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	36⅝
Fort Wayne	93½	....	....	93⅞	....
Ohio & Mississippi	24	....	....	24	....
Union Pacific	27¾	27¾	27⅞	27¾	....
Chicago & Alton	102¼	....	....	102⅝	....
Harlem	128¼	....	....	129⅛	....
Hannibal and St. Jo	25½	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	19⅝	....	....	....	19
Tenn. State bonds, old	....	82½	....	....	....
Do. new	....	82½	....	....	....
South Carolina, July	....	8	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	97	....	....	....

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Remarks—The oil market continues dull, and there is little done either in the crude or refined markets. Transactions are limited at all points, and the demand seems to be weak and fitful. In the present unsatisfactory condition of the market, there is little to be said in the way of comments on the oil trade, except to give the ruling prices, and to hope for a speedy revival of a more active trade.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet and dull. United and Union are quoted at $1 35@1 40 ₩ bbl; other lines $1 25@1 30. Sales are reported as follows from

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls Union.........$1 35
2,500 bbls United.........$1 40

SMITH FERRY OIL

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station, at $1 15 ₩ bbl; 73c at wells. Market quiet.

REFINED.

The demand for refined both for home and export supply is quite light. Quotations are unchanged at 11¼@11⅜c f. o. b. cars at works. Philadelphia—The market is quiet at 13¾c for Spot; June 13⅝c; July to September 14¼c. New York—The market is dull, with refined quoted at 13½@13⅞c ₩ gall.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 65; country $1 60.

Titusville, May 27.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and steady. On the upper road the market closed firmer at $1 47½@1 50@1 52½. At Parker's the market was at $1 40@1 42½ for United and $1 35 for Union. The home refined market was at 6¼@7c in bulk, and 10½@11c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.........$1 47½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot......... 1 50
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot......... 1 52½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, Union......... 1 35
2,500 bbls, Parker's, United......... 1 40

New York, May 27, closing 26.—The market was dull. Crude in bulk 5⅝@5¾c. Refined 13¼@13⅝c. Cases 18¼@19c. Naphtha 8c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and more in buyers' favor; refined 13⅜c.

Philadelphia, May 27.—The market is quiet; standard white 13¾c; crude 5½c; cases 18c; sales none; futures: June 13⅝c; July to September 14¼c.

Tidioute, May 27.—The market is unchanged at $1 17½ at wells.

Petroleum Centre, May 27.—The market is dull at $1 35@1 40; nothing doing.

Rouseville, May 27.—The market is quiet and crude is held at $1 30@1 35.

Oil City, May 27.—The market is quiet at $1 50.

Titusville, May 27.—The market is very quiet; quotations are $1 47@1 50.

Parker's, May 27.—The market is dull; Union is quoted at $1 40; United $1 40; immediate shipment $1 25@1 30.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Receipts. Tons. Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Shipments. Tons. Pig.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	3,650	400	....	....
A. & P. R. W., to St. Louis	....	440	....	....
A. & P. R. W., to Carondelet	2,630	....	....	....
St. L., K. C. and N. R. W.	....	....	....	50
C., A. and St. L. R. W.	....	....	....	220
St. L., V., T. H. & I. R. W.	....	....	60	100
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	....	....	10	120
O. and M. R. W.	....	50	300	....
St. L. B and S R W	....	....	....	10
Total tons	6,280	890	370	500
Week previous	6,310	1,629	650	400

Lead by A. and P. R. W... 470 Last week.. 210
Zinc by A. and P. R. W... 470 Last week.. 550
Blooms by A. and P. R. W. 30 Last week ....
—*Republican.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Wednesday, May 27, 1874.

The general state of trade to-day was not materially changed from that heretofore reported. Groceries and commission houses are still doing an active trade, while the demand for flour has improved under the reduction of a day or two ago, and is now fairly active. There is still a remarkable dullness in the grain market, enlivened slightly by the steadiness and improved activity in oats. Mill feed is also dull and lower, and pork houses report a slight falling off to-day in the bacon and provision trade.

There are several noticeable changes in quotations. The warm weather has brought about a sharp decline in the prices of butter which is now offered freely at a decline of 3@5c ₩ pound from the prices ruling on Monday. The market for potatoes has also experienced a break, and prices rule about 10c ₩ bushel lower than the highest rates at the opening of the week. Cheese continues at former quotations, —perhaps a shade lower—but well informed parties are looking for a decline. In grain there is a falling off in corn, while prices are steady for oats, and weak for wheat. We note a sharp decline in bran which is freely offered at $1 15@1 20 with buyers holding off.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,381	Apples, bbls	30
Cheese, bxs	73	Corn, sks	967
Wheat, sks	1,360	Barley, sks	110
Oats, sks	6,463	Butter, pkgs	30
Bacon, tcs	83	Potatoes, bus	1,125

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,627	8,712	18,339
Apples, bbls	593	279	872
Cheese, bxs	661	1,147	1,808
Corn, sks	9,238	10,150	19,488
Wheat, sks	5,380	5,260	10,646
Barley, sks	430	397	827
Rye, sks	170	220	390
Oats, sks	8,994	16,825	25,815
Butter, pkgs	200	201	401
Bacon, pcs	7,910	....	7,910
Bacon, tcs	1,127	464	1,591

The following quotations are for wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small lots an advance is charged:

Apples—The supply is rather light, but the demand is also weak, and what apples are in market find a slow sale at $5 00@6 00 for choice; common $3 00@4 00 ₩ bbl.

Apple Butter—Prime 80c ₩ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

Ashes—Dull trade and light demand. Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4½c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

Ales—X $9 00 ₩ bbl; XX $10 00 ₩ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 00 ₩ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 00 ₩ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 00 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ doz.

Bacon and Provisions—Trade was rather light to-day, having been very good previously during the week. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams ₩ ℔, 14c; shoulders, canvassed, ₩ ℔, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₩ ℔, 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, do, ₩ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, ₩ ℔, 8¼c; rib sides, do, 10⅝c; short rib sides, do, 11¼c; clear sides, do, 11¾c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₩ ℔, 12¼c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 12¼c; ½ bbls, do, 13c; buckets, do, 13¼c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 14c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 13¾c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 15c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 14½c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 14¼c; ham sausage, ₩ ℔, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₩ gallon, 93c; summer 89@90c.

Butter—Under the influence of the warm weather, butter has fallen off, and is now 3@5c lower. Choice roll still has a fair sale at 25@27c ₩ ℔, with a few sales of extra lots at 30c; solid packed meets with little favor from buyers, at 20@25c, and some dealers are reshipping their stock to the East. Common to good rules about 16@20c.

Beans—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25; choice $2 50@2 75.

Brooms—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₩ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ₩ doz.

Baking Powder—Sales as follows: ¼-℔ cans $1 50 per doz; ½-℔ cans, $3 00; 1-℔ cans $5 50; 5-℔ cans $27 00; 10-℔ boxes 40c ₩ ℔.

Canned Goods—The market is reported tolerably active. Fruits in syrups—2½ ℔s, California apricots, ₩ dozen dried fruits, trade in canned goods has $5 00; 2 ℔ blackberries, $2 10; 2 ℔ Winslow's blueberries, $2 50; 2 ℔s red cherries, $2 75; 2 ℔s grapes, $2 10; 2 ℔s gooseberries, $2 10; 2 ℔s green gages, $3 50; 2 ℔s egg plums, $3 50; 2 ℔s damson, plums, $2 10; 3 ℔s peaches, $3 25; 2 ℔s peaches, $2 35; 3 ℔s pie peaches, $2 25; 2 ℔s California bartlett pears, $5 00; 2 ℔s Bartlett pears, $2 75; 2 ℔s pears, $2 25; 2 ℔s pine apple, $2 25; 2 ℔s orange quinces, $3 25; 2 ℔s raspberries, $3 00; 2 ℔s strawberries, $2 50. Vegetables—3 ℔s triumph asparagus, ₩ doz, $4 50; 2 ℔s lima beans, $2 60; 2 ℔s string beans, $1 80; 2 ℔s Winslow's green corn, $2 65; 2 ℔s Yarmouth sugar corn, $2 65; 2 ℔s Baltimore corn, $2 00; 3 ℔s golden pumpkin, $2 35; 2 ℔s marrowfat green peas, $2 60; 2 ℔s green peas, $2 00; 3 ℔s tomatoes $2 25; 2 ℔s Baltimore tomatoes, $1 75. Oyster, salmon, mackerel oyster and clams. 1 ℔ Winslow's lobsters, ₩ dozen, $2 60; 2 ℔s Winslow's lobsters, $3 60; 1 ℔ California fresh salmon, $3 25; 2 ℔s California fresh salmon, $4 50; 1 ℔ Winslow's spiced salmon, $3 50; 2 ℔s Winslow's spiced salmon, $6 50; 2 ℔s Winslow's fresh mackerel, $4 50; 1 ℔ cove oysters, full, $1 20; 2 ℔s cove oysters, full, $2 00; 1 ℔ cove oysters, light, 90c; 2 ℔s cove oysters, light, $1 65; 1 ℔ spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; 2 ℔s spiced oysters, lunch, $2 75; 1 ℔ cherry stone clams, $2 50; 2 ℔s cherry stone clams, $3 50.

Carbon Oil—The market is rather dull and in buyer's favor at 11¼@11¾c in car lots at works; from store at the usual advance.

Cotton Goods—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c: Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

Country Bacon—Market active, and firm; hams 10@11c ₩ ℔; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7¾c. Country lard 9@10c as to quality.

Cheese—The market is steady at former rates—perhaps a shade lower—with an active demand and receipts free. Although there is some talk of a decline, there are few indications as yet of its taking place. We quote Ohio Factory at 15c ₩ ℔ with sales in a jobbing way at 16c; Western Reserve Dairy 12@13c; Sweitzer 16c.

Concentrated Lye—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

Crackers—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₩ ℔.

Cranberries—Are quoted at $18 00@20 00 ₩ barrel.

Cement—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

Dried Sweet Corn—Quotations are given at 10c ₩ ℔.

Dried Fruit—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₩ ℔; choice peaches 13c ₩ ℔; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

Eggs—The market is steady at 15@16c ₩ doz., with strictly fresh meeting with a ready sale.

Feathers—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₩ ℔, 73c; No 2 ₩ ℔ 60c.

Fish—Market very dull. Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $31 00 ₩ bbl; No. 1 mess do, $29 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ₩ bbl. New No. 3 mackerel $14 25. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₩ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $7 50; Lake herring $5 00 ₩ bbl; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; hlf bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, hf bbls $7 00; Burlington herring, sugar-cured, 50 in a box, $1 75. On half bbls 32c for extra packing is charged.

Flour—The flour market is fairly active, having recovered activity after the reduction on winter wheat flour, on Monday. Receipts continue quite liberal. We quote as follows: St. Louis $9 00@9 25 ₩ bbl; choice winter wheat $7 75@8 00; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $7 25@7 75 ₩ bbl. Rye flour firm at $6 00 ₩ bbl.

Groceries—There is an active trade in groceries reported, with every indication of its continuance. Prices are unchanged with a little tendency toward an easier feeling in standard sugars, but no quotable change. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 27c; choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; Java 33c ₩ ℔.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c ₩ ℔.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 9⅝c; Standard B, 10c; Standard A, 10⅛c; Standard hards, 10⅞c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 8⅞; American extra C, 8⅝c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₩ ℔; Gunpowder 50c@1 25 ₩ ℔; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₩ ℔; Japan 55c @$1 00 ₩ ℔; Oolong 25@85c ₩ ℔; fancy $1 00 ₩ ℔; Souchong 25@85c ₩ ℔.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 85c; choice 88c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 ₩ box; valentias 13@14c ₩ ℔; currants 7½@8c ₩ ℔; prunes 13½@14c ₩ ℔.

Grain—The general dullness heretofore noticed in the grain market continues, with perhaps a little more activity in oats. Wheat is dull and rules at $1 45@1 50 ₩ bushel for red winter, with free offerings, and no buyers at the latter figure. We hear of no transactions. Corn is a little off, and shows a downward tendency. We quote shelled at 78@80c on track, and ear at 81@83c ₩ bushel. Oats are steady with a little more activity at 62½@63c ₩ bushel for prime white and 61@61½c for mixed. Rye is nominal at $1 00@1 05. Barley is dull and sales are few of choice lots at $1 50@1 60 ₩ bush; buyers will not touch common or interior grades. We note sales in car lots as follows:

7 cars shelled corn, on track.........78 c
4 cars western oats, on track.........61@62½c
1 car white oats, buyer to furnish bags.....62 c
1 car mixed oats, on track.........61 c
1 car light mixed oats, on track.........61 c

The sales of grain in car lots for the week ending May 27th are as follows:

	Cars.		Cars.
Corn	17	Oats	26
Wheat	9		
Total			52

The receipts of grain from May 1st to date are as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Corn	69,760	Rye	2,840
Wheat	45,605	Oats	138,012
Barley	7,682		
Total grain receipts for month			263,899

Hops—Trade is very dull, with the market ruling at about 25@35c ₩ ℔ for growth of 1872; old stock 10@15c.

Hay and Straw—The market is tolerably firm and fairly active at $29 00@30 00 for baled hay from store; on wharf $26 00@27 00, with free offerings. There is no prime timothy baled in market here. Wagon hay was in good supply on the Allegheny hay market and sold freely at $30 00@33 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $27 00@29 00; common to good $22 00@25 00. Straw in the Allegheny market ranged from $16 00 to $20 00.

Honey—Clover 35c ₩ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c.

Hominy—Sales at $4 75@5 25 ₩ bbl.

Lard Oil—Market firm and higher: No. 1 winter strained 92@93c ₩ gall; summer 89@90c; No. 2, 70@75c.

Mill Feed—Market dull; we note a decline in bran to $1 15@1 20, with free offerings at these rates. Middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

Onions—Bermudas, $4 00@4 25 ₩ box.

Papers—Baling papers 4@8c ₩ ℔, as to quality; Manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4¼@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 40@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15 @18c ₩ ℔.

Potatoes—The market for potatoes experienced a downward movement yesterday and to-day. Prime peachblows are now selling at $1 60@1 65 ₩ bushel from store, and $1 50@1 55 on track; mixed $1 35@1 45, as to quality. New potatoes $4 50@6 00 ₩ bbl.

Rising Sun Stove Polish—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

Rags—Cotton at 3c ₩ ℔ and woolen at ½c.

Sapolio—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

Seeds—Clover scarce at $6 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 10@2 20. Sales in a small way of orchard grass $1 00@1 50; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

Salt—Car lots, ₩ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

Strawberries—Are in good supply, and sell readily at 25@30c ₩ quart wholesale.

Turnips—Sales at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bbl.

Tallow—Sales at 7c ₩ ℔ for prime and 6¼c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

Whisky—We quote highwines at $1 00@1 01¼ ₩ gallon. The market is quiet and steady.

Wool—Quotations nominally as follows: Fleece, washed, 40@43c ₩ ℔; tub washed 43c; unwashed 28c.

Vegetables—New onions 50c ₩ doz. Radishes 40c ₩ doz. New cabbage $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl. New peas $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Remarks.—The market this morning did not differ much from that of yesterday. The receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday, May 27, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,496	5,950	1,100
Friday	2,341	15,400	250
Saturday	662	613	1,400
Sunday	765	5,940	400
Monday	748	2,625	1,000
Tuesday	459	3,150	4,000
Wednesday	7,304	1,225	6,800
Total this week	6,607	38,725	14,000
Total last week	7,610	31,500	13,800

There were a number of horses and mules which were shipped through to the East.

As we stated yesterday, the run of cattle was light and the sales correspondingly so, being only a trifle over 1,000 head, the bulk of which were light fat steers and heifers suited to the country markets. Owing to the light supply, holders of cattle felt that they could dictate prices, and accordingly advanced them from 20 to 30 per cent. over those of last week. The Eastern buyers declared they could not stand, and some of them returned empty handed, not purchasing a single bullock. Up to this morning there had not been more than 200 head of cattle purchased for the Philadelphia market and not one for the New York or Baltimore trade. The prospect that continued warm weather is about setting in has its effect also upon the market.

Cattle.

Below will be found the sales made for the week ending Wednesday May 27, with the prices and weight of the stock. From these sales the reader can form an idea as to the state of the market during the week. But for the convenience of the reader we give the following quotations as the ruling figures for the grades of cattle enumerated:

Extra smooth steers, $6 85@7 00; good to prime steers, $6 50@6 75; fair to medium steers, $6 00@6 25; common to fair steers, $5 25@5 75; mixed rough stock $4 00@4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was about the same as that of last week, and in point of quality thay are no better. There was a firmer tone to the market, and prices were fully maintained, with a slight advance over those of last week. Extra Philadelphia hogs, which are scarce, bringing $6 60@6 75; Baltimore $5 75@6 00; Yorkers $5 50 @5 70.

Sheep.

As will be seen by the sales below, a considerable number of sheep changed hands during the past week, the great bulk of the offerings being clipped, wooled bringing but a trifle more than clipped. The prices were about the same as those current last week. There were heavy arrivals looked for this morning, which may cause a change in prices. The following were the ruling quotations of the market this morning:

Extra clipped, 100 ℔s, $6 40@6 50; prime clipped, 90@95 ℔s, $6 00@6 25; fair clipped 80@85 ℔s, $5 55@5 75; common clipped, 70@75 ℔s, $4 25@5 00.

Good wooled sheep command about the same figures; but few are offered and none seemingly wanted.

Horses and Mules.

The arrivals were light, and after being fed and watered, continued on their journey east.

Milch Cows.

Prime milkers are in demand at $60 00@70 00, while common grades are slow sale at $30 00@40 00 per head.

Calves and Lambs.

Good sized calves, four weeks old and upwards, are held at 6¼c ₩ ℔, whilst plump fat lambs will readily command $3 00@4 50 ₩ head.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Cattle.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
8	10,020	$6 50	7	7,820	$6 25
5	5,950	6 00	4	4,630	6 00
32	41,120	6 25	4	4,400	6 10
16	17,830	6 10	17	20,340	6 15
3	4,020	6 25	2	2,740	5 85
4	3,930	6 10	3	2,456	5 60
9	7,900	5 75	10	8,760	5 75
9	7,690	5 75	2 bulls	3,490	5 30
47	59,590	6 15	17	19,720	6 10
4	4,460	6 12	2	2,400	6 25
2	2,500	6 00	4	4,760	5 75
71	100,630	6 12	1 bull	2,360	5 50
14	17,430	5 90	4	4,790	6 50
4	4,850	6 15	2	2,850	7 00
18	19,830	6 25	15	16,470	6 15
8	7,460	5 10	13	10,390	4 50
17	20,540	6 40	13	18,050	6 50
18	22,720	6 40	5	6,230	6 62
18	18,500	5 85	14	17,480	6 65
2	2,390	6 65	9	11,410	6 75
42	36,790	5 00	13	13,420	6 25
2	1,880	6 25	2	2,140	5 75
18	17,690	6 12			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	21,200	$6 30	14	23,590	$6 50
54	72,572	6 75	4	4,900	5 85

WATSON & BRIGGS, SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
35	39,370	$6 12½	7	5,900	$5 00
9	9,560	5 75	9	10,030	5 75
39	43,610	6 00	5	5,930	5 78
15	21,050	6 25	18	20,370	6 25
18	21,230	6 32	20	17,780	5 10
17	19,040	5 75			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	51,490	$5 60	2	5,160	$5 87
1	1,080	6 00	34	41,680	6 37
14	17,730	6 37	2	30,705	5 12

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
99	119,560	$6 15	53	59,520	$6 12
17	21,240	6 50	5	5,670	6 90
12	14,850	6 50	16	2,279	6 75
16	20,280	6 40	16	17,190	6 00

Hogs.

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	4,190	$5 60	61	14,500	$5 50
27	5,280	5 80	109	17,470	5 80
36	8,000	6 25	39	9,280	6 40
21	2,560	5 50	33	6,390	5 95
90	20,850	6 40	6	1,460	6 40
25	4,440	6 00	115	20,990	5 90
255	36,600	5 60	13	2,550	5 60
14	2,550	5 60	151	22,780	5 65
39	6,100	5 60	15	2,600	5 75
140	32,940	6 55	74	14,760	5 60
38	5,020	5 55	56	16,910	5 55
111	21,940	6 10	112	23,180	5 60
94	15,030	5 65	39	9,930	6 40
47	10,580	6 40	52	11,750	6 60
26	5,800	6 40	22	6,130	6 60
73	11,150	5 70	159	50,170	5 55
15	2,990	6 00	117	18,040	5 55
31	4,720	5 60			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
124	23,610	$6 00	126	25,770	$6 00
56	14,610	6 25	67	15,870	5 80
47	11,330	5 50	166	44,990	6 60
101	22,040	6 00	100	22,730	6 00
3	750	4 00	134	22,410	5 70
50	13,710	6 45	165	44,500	6 45
105	22,700	6 10	50	13,240	6 45
3	1,120	4 50	116	21,010	5 75
127	10,830	5 50	73	11,090	5 65
59	10,120	5 50	46	9,100	5 65
61	14,680	6 00	27	5,510	5 72
2	220	4 00	130	23,050	5 85

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
70	12,170	$6 00	67	12,140	$6 00
16	3,280	6 30	12	2,870	6 50
31	5,130	5 25	37	6,570	5 50
12	2,160	6 25	120	25,460	6 00
117	24,340	6 10	120	26,440	6 00
28	4,840	5 75	87	16,850	6 00
61	7,920	5 25	51	11,630	6 00
23	5,870	6 50	8	1,350	5 75

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
88	45,430	$6 40	90	23,430	$6 45
90	22,960	6 45	88	22,840	6 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
98	22,780	$6 35	109	22,010	$5 75
124	23,150	5 80	118	24,680	5 70
66	12,950	6 50	55	10,490	5 75
113	21,550	5 80	14	3,170	6 00
29	6,620	5 80	67	17,020	6 30
64	11,400	5 80	56	10,330	5 70
59	13,570	6 10	160	20,380	5 40
123	25,960	5 75	139	23,890	5 75
108	20,500	5 75	108	23,700	5 80
92	22,010	6 55	120	22,390	5 87
21	2,140	5 00	117	11,990	5 00
54	13,090	6 15	19	2,350	5 35
27	2,390	5 00			

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
126	25,770	$6 00	64	17,020	$6 30
23	5,750	6 30	256	70,000	6 00
253	44,970	6 30	335	66,140	6 00
242	45,510	5 55	282	43,120	5 60
7	2,490	4 00	223	43,810	5 75
253	67,390	6 45	90	21,950	5 65
121	21,570	5 55	74	14,760	5 60
97	22,640	6 55	95	22,070	6 45
43	10,290	6 55	56	9,750	5 70
49	11,100	5 00	5	1,120	4 00
1	400	4 50	3	370	4 00
2	560	3 50	1	480	4 00
3	1,210	4 50	170	44,540 Chg	6 40
291	45,050 Chg	5 80	112	23,180	5 90
120	22,250	5 87	120	23,050	5 85
1	390	4 50	72	11,150	5 70
1	220	4 50	75	14,600	5 85

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
138	22,750	$5 80	264	45,270	$5 50
124	23,610	6 00	89	23,330	6 60
56	14,610	6 25	4	550	6 50
55	14,200	6 00	186	49,510	6 55
166	44,990	6 60	94	22,550	6 40
165	44,500	6 70	142	35,680	6 75
101	23,690	6 55	28	6,970	6 50
11	2,950	6 50	105	22,760	6 10
110	22,700	5 80	92	22,010	6 55
101	23,370	6 25	64	15,880	6 45
51	11,630	6 50	52	12,630	6 45
20	5,230	6 50			

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
79	6,050	$4 25	92	5,040	$5 25
54	4,690	5 00	100	7,310	4 60
196	18,370	6 25	200	16,850	5 75
97	7,330	4 25	181	12,340	4 75
105	8,850	5 25	196	14,080	6 25
296	24,179	6 25	80	7,500	6 25
67 on foot		$4 00	100	8,340	5 50
207	15,460	5 25	130	11,680	5 25
207	17,810	5 90	143	12,050	6 00
173	13,990	6 00	43	3,990	5 25
314	27,180	6 00	231	19,430	5 25
26	2,330	6 25	215	18,860	6 12

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
82	6,110	$5 50	67	5,800	$5 80
179	19,410	6 50	198	20,640	6 50
209	18,800	6 10	179	14,630	5 35
30 on foot, pr head		2 10	174	13,940	5 50
200	18,150	6 30	4	289	5 00
8	560	5 50	11	770	5 50
231	17,640	5 60	210	19,050	6 25
200	17,820	6 12	204	18,460	6 25

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
27	2,100	$5 50	91	8,900	$5 80
220	19,250	6 50	78	6,850	5 75
231	19,290	5 85	40	3,560	5 75
238	19,300	5 85	187	15,970	5 00

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
90	7,420	$4 35	97	8,290	$5 80
139	10,810	6 00	238	20,740	6 33
233	20,700	5 85	171	14,530	5 55
227	19,000	5 62	102	7,930	4 25

WATSON AND BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
104	8,760	$4 50	169	15,730	$5 25
23	1,880	6 00	184	17,350	4 75
99	8,660	5 00	103	8,200	5 75

H ERBISMAN BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
224	19,160	$6 00	360	31,080	$5 75
225	17,830	5 60	199	18,130	6 15
508	47,070	6 25	174	15,900	6 25
200	18,860	6 25	225	21,350	6 25
224	19,860	5 50	221	17,980	5 50
130	10,600	5 50	105	8,860	5 85
188	16,550	5 50	416	35,680	6 40
558	44,950	5 45	405	32,840	6 25
338	30,930	6 12	200	18,870	6 10
226	20,910	6 00	211	19,310	5 90
213	17,700	5 50	20	920	6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Monday, May 25, 1874.

Remarks—The run of stock offered for sale to-day was not so large as on last Monday, but in quality was about the same. The frequent heavy showers in the early part of the day did not much effect the market, and by noon the yards were well cleared out, the bulk left over being sheep and milch cows and calves. But many of them would be disposed of ere the final closing of the market for the day.

Receipts of Cattle.

The books at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway show the following receipts of cattle during the week:

Consignee.	No. Cars.	No. Head.
J. Lobeman	1	17
Holmes, Lafferty & Co	2	34
Lowenstine & K	1	16
James Hunter	1	17
L. Lobeman	1	17
M. Krause	1	17
L. Keifer	1	17
L. Lowenthal	1	16
W. Moonshine	2	35
J. Needy	3	51
F. Shetz	1	17
McCall & Sadler	1	17
Katz & Hartman	1	17
Hartman & R	1	17
J. Rothschild	2	33
J. Zeigler	3	51
S. Trauerman	2	34
Marks & Bro	3	51
Marks & T	1	17
Greenwald & Kahn	4	67
S. Lowenthal	4	68
M. Varner	1	17
	162	641

HOGS.

	No. Cars.	No. Head.
F. Hector	1	175

HORSES.

	No. Cars.	No. Head.
J. Dryfoos	1	16

MIXED STOCK.

	No. Cars.	No. Head.
Hogs, sheep and calves	3	

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the receipts fall below those of last week about eight car loads. However, the supply was fully equal to the demand, and the prices obtained differed but little from those of last week. When we left the yards, noon, the great bulk of the stock offered had been sold and driven away.

Cattle.

Counting the cattle received by rail and those driven in from the surrounding country, the total number would foot up in the neighborhood of 800 head. There was rather a firmer feeling for small, medium cattle, whilst heavy, fat cattle were not so much sought after. The ruling rates of the market were as follows: Prime, fat cattle $6 00@7 00; light, fat steers and heifers $6 00@6 50; common grades $4 00@5 00.

Hogs.

The supply of hogs was light, yet fully up to the demand. The number offered did not exceed 300, and some of them would be left over. The market was very dull, not on account of the quality of the offerings, for they were good, but the general opinion is that the season for the sale of fresh pork is about over for the present, hence butchers buy sparingly. Sales of good 250 to 300 ℔ hogs were made at $6 00@6 25@6 37. The market was not so good as that of last week, although the run was considerably lighter.

Sheep.

Dealers reported the market extremely dull there seeming to be little inclination on the part of butchers to purchase, alleging, as they do, that the market for mutton is dull, except for hind quarters of extra choice sheep. There were a few fine unclipped sheep offered for sale, but the bulk of the offerings were clipped, and were generally of the better grades. Quite a number would be left over unsold. The ruling rates of the market were for unshorn sheep, fine wool, $6 00@6 25; clipped $4 00@6 00. Nearly all the offerings were driven in from the surrounding counties.

Lambs.

There was a fair supply of saleable lambs offered for sale, and met with a ready sale at $2 50@4 00 per cwt.

Calves.

The number of calves offered for sale was the largest witnessed for some weeks. Holders were demanding $5 50@6 25 per head, which were about the ruling rates of the market.

Milch Cows.

The number of milch cows on sale was larger than usual, and comprised all grades from poor to good milkers. The asking rates were as follows: Extra good milkers $50 00@60 00; poor to medium $25 00@30 00. When we left there was quite a number unsold.

Horses.

The car of horses noted above will be shipped through to the Eastern market. There are few Western horses sold in this market, though a considerable number of mules are disposed of here.

REMOVAL OF THE YARDS.

The excitement about the contemplated removal of the stock yards from their present location seems to have died away, so far, at least, as the dealers in stock are concerned.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Following are the ruling jobbers' rates:

Spun Roll (ext'r)	55@ 58	Rough & Ready 65@ 85
Navy, "	55@ 58	Fine Cut Plug 55@ 90
Tens, "	52@ 55	Fine Cut 55@ 90
Quarters, "	52@ 55	Cut and Dry 30@ 38
Louisville Navy	55@ 58	Scotch Snuff 65@ 75
Louisville Cav	55@ 58	Black Snuff 65@ 70
Virginia Navy	48@ 55	Cigars—
Virginia Tens	48@ 55	Penn'a Seed $13 00@ 20 00
Virginia Cav	55@ 60	Connecticut 30 00@ 60 00
Double Thick	50@ 55	Seed & Hav 30 00@ 60 00
Flounders	58@ 60	Havana 60 00@150 00
Bright Pounds	50@1 00	

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	8 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @16 c
Putty	4 @5 c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$13 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	15 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	13 00
IX, 14x20, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	11 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	14 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

HORSE SHOES.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

There is very little wool offering, and we quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@ c	Medium fleece	43@45c
Tubwashed	46@48c	Common fleece	35@40c
Combing	50@ c	Pulled wools	30@35c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, May 27, 1874.

Flour—Dull on some grades.

Grain—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring $1 21½@1 22; No. 2, $1 17⅝@1 17¾; No. 3, $1 14@1 14½; rejected $1 04½. Corn active and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 59@59½c, June; high mixed 59c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 43½@45c cash; 43½c seller June. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 90c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 50.

Provisions—Pork—Demand fair and market firm; $17 15@17 20 cash; $17 37½ seller July. Lard quiet; 10⅞c cash, seller June; 10⅞c seller July. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders, loose, sold at 6½c; short rib middles, seller June, loose, 9⅛c.

Whisky—Steady and in moderate demand at 94½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, May 25.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 5,020, making 9,370 for week, against 7,390 last week. Quality good generally and demand fair at sustained prices at 9½@11c for Texans, and 10¾@12½c for native steers, with a few selections at 12¾@13c. Among the sales were 32 cars Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, 11¼@12½c; 16 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11@12½c; 5 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11½c; 6 cars, 8 cwt, 12¼c; 16 cars, 7½ cwt, 11¼c, 8 cars, 9 cwt, 12½@13c; 13 cars, 7½ cwt, 11½@11¾c; 14 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11½@12½c; 8 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11¼@12c; 8 cars, 7 cwt, 11½@11¾c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼c; 10 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11@11¾c; 11 cars, 7½ cwt, 11¼@11¾c; 10 cars Missouri steers, 7¼ cwt, 11½c; 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c; 6 cars Texan steers, 5½ cwt, 10c; 8 cars, 6½ cwt, 10c, and 4 cars still fed bulls, 5¼@5¾c live weight.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh offerings 5,500, making 12,340 for the week, against 17,750 last week, with demand rather moderate, and prices a shade off. A car load of fair unshorn sheep 8c; sheared sheep range from 5c to 7¾c; spring lambs 10@13¾c. Sales sheared include 5 cars Ohios, 98 ℔s, at 7c; 2 cars, 89 ℔s, 6¾c; 3 cars, 100 ℔s, 7¾c; 1 car, 78 ℔s, 6¼c; 1 car, 83 ℔s, 6¼c, and 1 car poor do, 71 ℔s, 5c.

Swine—Arrivals yesterday and to-day, 17,040, making 39,790 for the week, against 35,320 last week. None offered alive. Dressed in fair request at 7½@7¾c; heavy weights at outside figure.

New York Market.

New York, May 27.—Cotton dull and easier and unchanged. Flour in fair demand and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 Chicago 45@46½c; No. 2 Milwaukee 45@48c. Rye unsettled at $1 02½. Barley dull and declining. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn heavy and lower; new and old western mixed 83@84c; western mixed, first half June 80c. Oats—mixed western 60@61½c. Coffee dull at 16½@19½c. Sugar steady at 7¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady. Crude petroleum 5⅝@5¾c; refined 13½@13⅝c. Tallow firm at 7⅛@7¾c. Turpentine firm at 39c for spirits. Eggs firm at 14@15c. Wool quiet. Pork lower at $17 70. Beef quiet. Bacon quiet; jobbing sales at 7¼@10@10½c. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady; common to prime 10@15½c. Whisky quiet at 98c.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, May 27.—Cotton quiet at 17½c. Flour dull; family $6 00@6 35. Wheat dull at $1 25. Corn dull at 68@70c. Oats dull at 49@56c. Rye steady at $1 15@1 16. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm; choice 23@25c. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $17 75. Lard steady; steam nominally at 11c; kettle 11½@11⅝c. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Bacon quiet; jobbing sales at 7¼@10@10½c. Whisky opened at 94c, closed strong at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, May 27.—The dry goods business has improved to-day with commission houses, and there is rather a freer jobbing movement. Cotton goods steady at unchanged prices. Light prints are selling freely at the reduced prices. There was a very successful auction sale of 6,500 pieces of heavy woolens to-day and bidding was spirited throughout.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, May 27.—Butter steady; choice Western 25@27c. Eggs 16@17c. Oats dull at 62½@69c. Petroleum steady; crude 9¾c; refined 13⅝c. Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 25@7 25. Wheat unsettled at $1 45@1 55. Rye steady at 98c. Corn weak; yellow 85@86c; mixed 84c. Whisky quiet; Western 99c@$1 00.

Toledo Market.

Toledo, May 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat a shade lower and closing firmer; No. 3 white Wabash $1 23½; No 1 white Michigan $1 45; amber $1 35; No. 2 red $1 33½. Corn dull and unsettled; high mixed 64c; low mixed 61c; no grade 61½c; damaged 60c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 55c; Michigan 53½c.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, May 27.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn weak and lower at 80@82c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firm at $1 10. Pork $18 00. Bacon easy; shoulders 7¾@7⅞c; clear rib 10¼@10⅜c. Lard—refined 12c. Butter lower; prime to choice 25@27c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky scarce at $1 00.

Louisville Market.

Louisville, May 27.—Cotton dull at 17½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 30. Corn dull at 81@85c. Oats quiet at 62@65c. Rye $1 15. Pork $18 25. Bacon—shoulders 7⅝c; sides 10⅛a10⅝c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6⅝c; sides 9⅛@9⅝c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard 12¼@12¾c. Whisky 95c.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, May 27.—Cotton in good demand at 17⅝c. Flour dull at $4 25@6 00. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1 40@1 45. Corn firmer at 58@62c. Barley and rye no market. Whisky dull at 96c. Pork lower at $18 00. Bulk meats active at 6⅝@9⅞c. Lard firm at 11c. Hogs lower; light 3½@3¾c. Cattle firm and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

Memphis, May 27.—Cotton weak; middlings 17½c. Flour, grain and provisions dull but unchanged.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

The general complaint among wholesale dealers is of the dullness and apathy of the markets. This is not the rule in some branches of trade entirely independent of the iron business, which have experienced a fair share of active business this season, and are now doing a moderate trade. But so much of the wholesale trade of this city is dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the prosperity of the iron and glass manufacturers, that the general report is one of dullness, which is intensified in the iron business itself.

With the exception of a few alterations in the prices of drugs, we have no changes to report this week. A change in the prices of bar iron and heavy hardware will take place on Saturday of this week, but the revised price list is not published yet. We give below accurate quotations in all branches of trade.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	11 c	Idaho	10½c
Eagle	11 c	Duquesne	9½c
Conewago	10 c	Magnolia	9 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	8½@9½c	Anchor shirting	8½@ c
Spragues	8½@9½c	Richmond	9½@ c
Americans	9½@ c	Pacifics	10 @ c
Conestoga	9½@10 c	Mourning	8½@ 9½c
Sprague Pinks	10 @11 c	Garner	8½@ c
Wamsutta	7 @ c	Light Prints	8 @10 c
Calico shirting	8½@ c	Amoskeag	7½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½c	American	9 c
Amoskeag	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Glasgow	10½c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12 to 18c	Manchester	
Pacific	12 to 18c	Atlantic	

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	38 c	Conestoga Medal	20 c
Portsmouth	29 c	Allegheny	12½c
Roanoke	22 c	Spring Grove	10½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	15 c
7-8 Conestoga	8 c	4-4 Suffolk	12½c
4-4 Hamilton	10 c	6-4 Pepperell	22½c
4-4 Reynolds	10 c	9-4 Pepperell	32½c
4-4 Hope	11½c	10-4 Pepperell	35 c
4-4 Lonesdale	13½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	11 c	4-4 Nonatook	10½c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	10 c	4-4 Juniata B, fine	9½c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33 c	Penn Mill 2½ bush	47 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	48 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	31 c	Colored Carpet chain fine	38 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Catton Twine	31 c

CORDAGE MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE. Cents ₩ ℔.

½ inch diameter and upward	17½@
⅜ inch diameter	18½@
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	19 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	17½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	18½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19½@
Sand pumprope	18 @

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	16 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16 @
Tarred lath twine	15½@

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	17 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Fat, lubricating	28 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½@

GLASS MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	7 25	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	12 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 75	13 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	14 00
16 by 22 to 18 by 20		11 00	16 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	19 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		13 00	21 00
16 by 34 to 26 by 36		15 00	24 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	25 00
28 by 48 to 30 by 48		18 00	29 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 56			32 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
32 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60@65c per cent. to the trade.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, X. L. C. R. BRAND.

	Per doz.
Sun No. 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No. 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 2	1 25
Old Style No. 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof, short	1 90
Light House	1 00
Crown	1 00
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 00

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified		1 10@1 15
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported Brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		1 50@1 75
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		2 50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		4 00@6 00

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	18 00
Highwines		99@1 01

LUMBER MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	40 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	35 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	35 00
Half-inch unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	6 25
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

	₩ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' copper, over 12 ℔ sheets for 1 ℔ to square foot	38c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	41c
Circles copper, less than 84 inches diam	38c
Circles copper, 84 inches diam and over	41c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	38c
Sheathing copper, (14 by 48 in.) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	38c
Soldering coppers	40c
Copper Bottoms Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application.
Brass Kettles, (less 5c ₩ ℔ for over 500 ℔s)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	38c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	39c
Boiler sizes, 6 in. 14x49, and all sizes 7 in. 14x52, not over 20 8 in. 14x56, inches wide. 9 in. 14x60, by the case	40c
less than case	41c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	43c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	45c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	47c

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness country	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ₩ doz	44@50c
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@32c	Band leather ₩ ℔	44@50c
Red sole B A light	30@31c	Hand leather ₩ ℔	44@50c
Red sole B A heavy	30@31c	Waxed calf	90c@$1 20
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	90c@1 15
Shoeskirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper ₩ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ₩ doz	$7 00@7 50
Black bridle ₩ doz	$40@50		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 @10½c	Green salt kip	10 @12 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @7 c	Green salt calf	12 @15 c
		Green butch's do	10 @12 c
		Dry flint hides, nominal	14 @20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ₩ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55 @50 c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	5½@ 6½c

CRACKER MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

CRACKERS. ₩ ℔.

Com. Water crackers	7 c	Oyster crackers	7 c
N. Y. water crackers	8 c	Sugar cracker	7 c
Butter crackers	7 c		

BISCUIT.

	₩ ℔.		₩ ℔.
Lemon biscuit	11½c	Dexter biscuit	7 c
Fruit biscuit	13 c	Cream biscuit	13 c
Soda biscuit	7 c	Lemon snaps	13 c
Orange biscuit	13 c	Ginger snaps	12½c
Congress biscuit	13 c	Strawberry biscuit	13 c
Cream fruit biscuit	12 c	Sugar jumbles	13 c
Cin. fruit biscuit	13 c	Spice jumbles	13 c
Boston biscuit	9½c	Good Times biscuit	13 c
Milk biscuit	11 c	California biscuit	12 c

CAKES.

Ginger cakes	11 c	Maple wafers	13 c
Sugar cakes	9½c	Pilot bread	7 c
Lady finger's, sugar	13 c	Ex. Pilot bread	7 c
Lady fingers, ginger	13 c		

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Inside diameter, Inches.	Price per foot, Black. ₡ c.	Price per foot, Galvanized. ₡ c.
⅛	06	
¼	06	09
⅜	08	10
½	09	12
¾	12	17
1	18	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	38	50
2½	60	80
3	80	1 00
3½	1 00	1 25
4	1 30	1 60
4½	1 50	2 00
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25

BROOM MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Shaker No 1, ₩ dozen	3 75
Shaker No 2, ₩ dozen	3 25
Hurl A No. 1, ₩ dozen	3 50
Hurl No. 1, ₩ dozen	3 00
Hurl No 2, ₩ dozen	2 50
Western common	2 00
Hurl, corn	180@200
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	140@150
Broom corn, common ₩ ton	100@162
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000 plain	20@25
Painted	30@35
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	4 50
Extra carpet, ₩ dozen	4 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.	
Acetic ℔	16 @ 20
Citric ℔	1 62 @ 1 68
Oxalic ℔	25 @ 27
Sulphuric ℔	@ 3½
Tartaric ℔	65 @ 67
Alcohol, gal	2 00 @ 2 20
Aloes.	
Cape ℔	@ 20
Socot ℔	@ 75
Am Carb ℔	27 @ 28
Aqua ℔	11 @ 13
Annotta ℔	65 @ 90
—*Ashes.*	
Soda ℔	4½@ 5½
Bal Copa ℔	1 00 @ 1 07
Bay rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50
Bark.	
Cassia ℔	38 @ 40
Cinch red ℔	1 30 @ 1 40
" pale ℔	80 @ 85
" com ℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead.	
American ℔	5 @ 6
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12
German ℔	7 @ 9
Blue mass ℔	@ 1 05
Blue vitr ℔	13½@ 14½
Borax ref ℔	20 @ 22
Brim roll ℔	4½@ 5½
—Flor sul ℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A ℔	2 05
—English ℔	2 75
Camp ref ℔	38 @ 40
Canthar's ℔	2 12
Cham Ger ℔	45
—Roman ℔	47
Chlorof'm ℔	1 20 @ 1 30
Cloves ℔	65
Cochineal ℔	80 @ 90
Con lye, cses	7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas ℔	2 @ 3
Cr'm Tar ℔	48 @ 50
Cubebs ℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 35
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sp ℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph ℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw ℔	10½@ 11
—Liq Cal ℔	44 @ 50
—Italian ℔	30 @ 33
—Sicily ℔	.. @ 25
Fustic ℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep ℔	.. @ 33
Gum.	
Arabic sts ℔	38 @ 40
" White ℔	50 @ 65
Myrrh T'k ℔	55
Shellac ℔	80 @ 85
Trag s'rts ℔	45 @ 60
" Flake ℔	1 00 @ 1 10
Hoffm's A ℔	.. @ 45
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00 @ 1 20
—Span fl't ℔	1 10 @ 1 25
Iodine res ℔	.. @ 7 60
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9
Logwood ℔	2½@ 3½
Mace ℔	.. @ 1 75
Madder ℔	17 @ 19
Mag cal ℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb ℔	35 @ 40
Manna S F ℔	@ 60
Morph sul oz	7 25 @ 7 55
Nut No 1 ℔	@ 1 50
Oil.	
Anise	3 50 @ 4 00
Bergamot ℔	@ 7 40
—Castor ℔	@ 27½
—Cinnam ℔	@ 2 70
—Cloves ℔	@ 4 00
Oil.	
Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon ℔	@ 5 30
Linseed, gal	1 05 @ 1 10
Neats F, gal	1 00 @ 1 50
Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan ℔	70 @ 1 20
Pepper't ℔	6 00 @ 6 50
Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras ℔	80 @ 90
Sperm, gal	2 30 @ 2 50
Tanners, gal	68 @ 73
Whale gal	88 @ 95
Wintg'n ℔	@ 5 75
Opium 'Ty ℔	@ 10 40
Pl Paris, bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potass. ℔	@
Bichrom ℔	@ 25
Chlorate	44 @ 48
Iodide ℔	5 15 @ 5 40
Putty ℔	4 @ 5
Quin sulp oz	2 60 @ 2 70
Rosin bbl	5 75 @ 6 80
Root.	
Gentian ℔	.. @ 12
Ginger E I ℔	.. @ 18
" Jamca ℔	.. @ 33
Ipec pow ℔	.. @ 1 88
Jalap pow ℔	.. @ 85
Liquorice ℔	.. @ 16
Rhub E I ℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Sars Hon ℔	.. @ 58
Senega ℔	.. @ 1 10
Valeri En ℔	38 @ 40
" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo ℔	15½@ 17
—Epsom ℔	3 @ 5
—Soda ℔	3 @ 3½
Seed.	
Canary ℔	7 @ 7¾
Hemp ℔	7 @ 7¾
Cardamn ℔	2 65 @ 2 75
Mustard ℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al ℔	.. @ 22
" E In ℔	.. @ 22
Soda.	
Bi Carb ℔	6¼@ 7¾
Soap Cast ℔	12½@ 16
—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd ℔	26 @ 28
Turp sp gal	55 @ 60
Varnish.	
Copal gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Japan gal	80 @ 1 30
Damar gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Ven Red ℔	2½@ 4

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday May 28, 1874.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Philips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c card rate, 2 per cent., off net.
Flat rail, (1¼ by ¼) punched and countersunk.........4 7-10c ₩ ℔ net
Iron wedges.........4¾c ₩ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods.........9½c ₩ ℔ net
Crow bars (in ordering please state whether "Wedge" or "Pinch" point).........5½c ₩ ℔ net
Beetle rings.........9½c ₩ ℔ net
Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape 30c per foot of fence. Less 5 per cent. off net.
Carriage and tire bolts (new list).........70 and 5 ₩ cent. off net.
Plow bolts.........30 10 "
Stove bolts.........30 10 "
Machine and square head bolts.........30 5 "
Coach and lag screws.........30 5 "
Bolt ends.........30 "
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, from 3-16 to ⅝,) 7c ₩ ℔ off net.
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from 7-16 to 1 in.) 5¼c ₩ ℔ off net.
Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 8c ₩ ℔ off net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅛ inch, 6c ₩ ℔ off net.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3⅝c ₩ ℔ net; ⅞, ¾ in. diam., ⅞c ₩ ℔ net; ⅝ in. diam., 4⅛c ₩ ℔ off net.
Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, ⅛c ₩ ℔ extra.
Skein Bolt, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ₩ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered ⅝ diam, 6c ₩ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam. 7c ₩ ℔ net; ½ in. diam 8c.
Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 9c ₩ ℔; ⅝ in diam. 10c ₩ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 12c ₩ ℔ net.
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 5½c ₩ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 7c ₩ ℔ net.
Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net, delivery as customary.
Screw hitching ring.........$5 50 ₩ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons.........$15 ₩ doz net.
Cast iron washers.........4½c ₩ ℔ net.
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long.........4¾c ₩ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long.........4⅞c ₩ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long.........5c ₩ ℔ net.
⅜, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam, over 4 feet long.........5¼c ₩ ℔ net.
⅜, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.........5½c ₩ ℔ net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 55c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.
Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.
In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.
Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.
Single-tree irons, 35c per set of 4 pieces.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set, Wrought iron bolster plates, 3⅛ in. wide, 70c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.
Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.
Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.
Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.
Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.
Wrought rub irons, 11c each.
Stay chain hooks, 8c each.
Double and Single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.
Wagon box staples, 1½ inches to clinch, ₩ 1,000, net.........$12 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on.........8 00
Neck yoke eyes.........5 cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅝ inch rings.........7½ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ₩ ℔.........4½c ₩ ℔
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths ₩ ℔.........9 c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths.. 11 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 ℔ paper boxes ₩ ℔ extra.........1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ℔ wood boxes ₩ ℔ extra.........½ c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ₩ ℔ net.........17 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 1-16 inch, ₩ ℔ net.........19 c
Double tree plates / Coupling.........9 cents ₩ ℔ net.
Tongue
Neck yoke plates, ₩ ℔.........12 c
Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ₩ ℔ as band iron.
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ₩ ℔ net.........11 c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ₩ ℔ net.........12 c
Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 3-10c
1½ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c	⅜, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7¾ inch	3c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
2 to 2⅜ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10c
3 to 3⅜ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10c
3½ to 4 inch	4c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
⅞ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	6 6-10c
½ to 9-16 inch	3 4-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	⅝ to 1⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c
1⅛ to 3⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c	⅝ and ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c

LIGHT BRANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4c	1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 6-10c
1⅛ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 2-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2¾ to 3 inch	4 3-10c	1 inch	5 5-10c
1⅞ to 2⅝ inch	4 4-10c	⅞ inch	5 6-10c
1⅝ to 2 inch	4 5-10c	¾ inch	6 5-10c
1⅜ to 1½ inch	4 8-10c	⅝ inch	7c
1¼ to 1⅜ inch	5 2-10c	½ inch	7 5-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1½ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	4c
⅜ to ¾ inch	3 8-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 4-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5c
½ inch	4 5-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ⅝ and ⅞ inch	5 1-10c
⅜ inch	5 1-10c		
¼ inch	6 6-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5c	Heads, flanging	9c
Boiler plate	5c	Plow slabs	5 6-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5c	6 5-10c	8c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	6 7-10c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 and 26	5 6-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27	5 8-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4c	1½, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 5-10c
1½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c	1⅝ by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 7-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 00
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 50
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CUT SPIKES.	
3d	$7 00	3 to 6 inch	$4 25
2d	8 00	BARREL.	
CASING.		⅝ inch	$8 00
10d to 30d	$5 25	¾ inch	7 00
8d and 9d	5 50	⅞ inch	6 50
6d and 7d	5 50	1 inch	5 75
CLINCH.		1⅛ inch	5 50
Clinch nails	$6 75	1¼ inch	5 00
		1⅜ inch	4 75

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.
" " ⅞ inch $9 00.
" " 1 inch $10 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized—Five cents per lb advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d, per keg.........$11 00
Tinned, 4d, per keg......... 10 00
Copper, all sizes, per lb......... 50
in 100 kegs lots and upwards.

Terms—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

Baling papers	4@5½@6⅞ and 8c ₩ ℔
Manilla papers	7@8⅝@10 and 12c ₩ ℔
Hardware papers	5@6⅞@8 and 12c ₩ ℔
Glass papers	5@7⅞ and 8c ₩ ℔
Rag wrapping papers	4 and 4½c ₩ ℔
Felt papers	4 and 4½c ₩ ℔
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide	6 @6½c ₩ ℔
Double lining paper, 32 inches wide	7 @7½c ₩ ℔
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	33@40c ₩ bdl
Crown, short count	30@35c ₩ bdl
Medium, full count	52½@60c ₩ bdl
Medium, short count	45@50c ₩ bdl
Double crown, full count	70@80c ₩ bdl
Double crown, short count	60@70c ₩ bdl
Straw news	10 @11c ₩ ℔
Rag news	11 @13c ₩ ℔
Book papers	14 @18c ₩ ℔

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₩ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₩ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₩ case	7 25
Less quantity	₩ case	7 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₩ case	8 00
Less quantity	₩ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	5¾@6
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@6½c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	@2½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@2⅝c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₩ ℔	@2 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@2½c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₩ ℔	@4½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@5 c
Copperas—20 bbls	₩ ℔	@1½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₩ ℔	@3½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	₩ ℔	@2½c
Muriatic acid	₩ ℔	@3½c
Nitric acid	₩ ℔	@12c
Chloride calcium	₩ ℔	@4 c
Pure alumina	₩ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	₩ ℔	@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY R VIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND B LOOM MARKET.

Office of the P ittsburgh Commercial, Sa urday, May 28, 1874.

We are not able to report any favorable change in the market for raw iron since last week, and can hardly hope for such change while the selling price of ma ufactured iron and nails continues so ruinous y low as they now are.

Many of the furnaces have gone ou t of blast, and others intend to follow as soon as their stock of ore is used up, and the rolling mills must do the same unless prices advance beyond present rates, which all admit will not yield a profit even with the present pri ce for pig iron.

The sales are barely enough to cove r the week's consumption.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

400 tons gray forge.........$27 00—4 mos
400 tons gray forge......... 27 00—4 mos
300 tons gray forge......... 27 00—4 mos
250 tons cold short......... 26 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge......... 27 50—4 mos
180 tons gray forge......... 28 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge......... 27 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge......... 28 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge......... 26 00—cash.
100 tons No. 1 foundry......... 30 00—4 mos
100 tons white......... 24 00—4 mos
100 tons mottled......... 25 00—4 mos
75 tons close gray and mottled......... 25 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry......... 30 00—4 mos
40 tons white......... 25 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry......... 30 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

300 tons gray forge.........$27 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge......... 26 00—cash.

EASTERN CHARCOAL.

130 tons, a mixed lot.........$39 00—4 mos.

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

25 tons No. 1 foundry.........$42 00—4 mos.

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons No. 1 foundry.........$30 00—4 mos.

BLOOMS AND BILLETS.

200 tons billets.........$80 00—cash.
30 tons Missouri blooms......... 92 50—4 mos.

IRON MOUNTAIN ORE.

1,000 tons Iron Mountain.........$12 00—cash.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 20.—We can only repeat our previous statements of great dullness as ruling for a long time past. There seems to be less disposition than ever to operate, though for Scotch pig we do not quote any lower prices. Stocks are not large, and being somewhat concentrated, holders are not disposed to press them for sale. American pig, on the other hand, continues dull, and there is a tendency to still lower rates. Sales of 250 tons No. 1 X Allentown, and equal to that, at $32 50, thirty days, at Hoboken; we heard a rumor of a lot of No. 1 Lehigh having been sold at $32 00; but the lowest authentic sales, we are assured, have not been below $32 50. Business is still confined to the present wants of the trade. Rails are without movement of consequence; 1,000 tons American steel sold at a private price—French and English do. may be quoted $94 00@95 00 gold, and American $97 50@100 00 currency. In old we hear of no further business. Scrap is dull and nominal. Refined bar from store continues dull at our quotations, and the market generally is in an unsatisfactory state.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 23.—Pig is dull. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $33 00; No. 2 at $30 00; gray forge at $29 00; white and mottled at $25 00. A contract for 2,000 tons Lehigh crane, deliverable at Hoboken, was made on secret terms.

Manufactured Iron—Bar sells as wanted at 3@3 1-10c ₩ ℔.

Scotch Pig—Is quoted at $39 00.

Nails—Are depressed.

Old Metals—The demand is moderate. We quote—

Brass, light	@13 c	Copper, h'vy	@22½c
Brass, heavy	@18 c	Zinc	@ 5½c
Copper, light 17½@23 c		Lead 6	@ 6½c
Anchors	@ 9 c	Chains	@ 6½c

—*Price Current.*

BALTIMORE.

May 23.—The market for pig is dull, and we learn of no movement beyond small sales for foundry purposes. We quote as follows: Anthracite at $33 00 ₩ ton for No. 1; $32 00 for No. 2, and $29 00 for No. 3. Baltimore charcoal forge at $43 00, and Scotch pig nominally at $45 00 ₩ ton from yard.—*American.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

[Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.]

Wednesday, May 20, 1874.

Scotch Pig—The market is quiet. The demand is falling off, and but little business doing. Prices are nominal.

Rails—The market is dull, with a small demand. Prices nominally without change, viz.: £8 5s@£9 for Welsh.

Manufactured Iron—Best Staffordshire bars may now be quoted £11@£12.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 20.—The market has opened moderately active, considering the light supplies, and in view of which prices have been well maintained. There has been an improved demand for Cape wool, principally for export to Canada, and the currency rates have remained fairly steady. The new spring California is still rather slow of sale, but holders are firm at present quotations, which are 32@36½c. Australian has been in fair request, and choice lots are realizing full figures. The sales comprise 450 bales Cape, for export to Canada, at equal to 34½@35½c; 15,000 ℔s Australian 52@55c; 62,500 ℔s Michigan and Ohio fleece 42@56½c; 10,000 ℔s Eastern Texas 28@30c; 16,000 ℔s X and super pulled 42@52c; 1,000 mixed 28c; 600 ℔s Georgia 39c; 3,000 ℔s low scoured 65c; 20 bales fall California 22c; 14 do new spring do 32c; 14,000 ℔s burry do 34c; 10,000 ℔s scoured do 75c; 76 bales do lambs 25c.—*Commercial List.*

May 23.—The week, as a whole, has been rather quiet, owing chiefly to the absence of desirable parcels. Manufacturers at the present time are laboring under a double disadvantage; they are compelled to purchase material to keep their mills running, while the goods market continues inactive, consequently they are manufacturing goods to lay up in store, or to force on the market and have them disposed of at a sacrifice. It is believed that this state of things cannot exist long without a telling effect on mill owners. The prospects for an early improvement are rather vague, and it would not be surprising to see many more mills closed before the end of another month, should the goods market continue to lag. Carpet stock is in about the same condition as clothing, the demand being only moderate. The sales comprise 10 bales Cape at 34c; 19 bags Mexican, 20c; 2,500 ℔s coarse listing, 22c; 2,000 ℔s Georgia, 38c; 500 ℔s washed Alabama, 45c; 20 bales black pulled, 32½c; 5,000 ℔s Texas, 33c; 26 bags low ditto, 22½c; 64 bales new spring California at 31½@32c for burry, and 33@33½c for free; 25 ℔s fall ditto, 25c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 23—There is more doing and prices are rather firmer. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above 56@57½c; X 55@57c; medium 56@57½c; coarse 45@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western: Fine 48@52c; medium 50@52½c; coarse 45@50c; combing, washed, 62@70c; combing, unwashed, 41@43c; Canada combing 60@62c; fine, unwashed, 35@37½c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35@37½c; tub-washed 53@57c; Colorado, washed, 24@30c; Colorado, unwashed, 20@22c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 42½@43c; Texas, fine and medium, 25@30c; Texas, coarse, 20@22c; California, fine and medium 28@35c; California, coarse, 25@30c. —*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

May 23.—Owing to the cool weather and late rains, the clip is backward this season, and we note a quiet market for wool, with small receipts as yet. The demand is far, and we quote fleeces at 30@33c for unwashed, and 45@50c for tub washed; pulled, in good condition, at 38@40c, and lambs' pulled at 33@35c. The New York *Shipping List* of the 20th instant says: The market has been moderately active, considering the light supplies, and in view of which, prices have been well maintained. There has been an improved demand for Cape wool, principally for export to Canada, and the currency rates have remained fairly steady. The new spring California is still rather slow of sale, but holders are firm at present quotations, which are 32@36½c. Australian has been in fair request, and choice lots are realizing full figures.—*American.*

Diseases of the Blood.

"The Blood is the Life." When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself, would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon the bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment, it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then again I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc.; but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution, will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash or Erysipelas, Ring Worms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores or Swellings, Affections of the Skin, Throat and Bones, and Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Lungs. MWF&*

Important to the Sensitive.

Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subjected to violent purgation or any other treatment calculated to prostrate them. Leeching, cupping, starving, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very best invigorant they can take is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emaciated, the desponding, is like firing broadsides into a sinking ship. Thousands of dyspeptics are killed every year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stamina which, if reinforced by the powerful vegetable tonic, would soon pro an overmatch for the disease. It is true th the bowels require to be relieved and re lated, and the liver controlled, as well as stomach to be toned and the system stre ened, and let it be borne in mind tha Bitters accomplish these objects gentl surely. y and

Dooley's Yeast Powder is the cheapest, but not lowest priced Baking Powder. Elegant Biscuits, Rolls, &c., prep ared in a few minutes.

MARRIED:

JORDAN—MAPEL—May 20th, at Christ M. E. Church, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, D .D., JOHN H. JORDAN, Esq., of Bedford S prings, Bedford county, Pa., and Miss MINNIE APEL, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED:

SNYDER—At Springdale, Al gheny county, Pa., on Tuesday, May 26th, at 2 'clock A. M., HENRY FREDERICK SNYDER, s of Antes and Emma F. Snyder, in the fourth ye of his age.

McFARLAND—At the r sidence of his father, James E. McFarland, Me adville, Pa., on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., Lieutena at Commander JOHN S. McFARLAND, U. S. N., grandson of the late Thomas Scott, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

BARBOUR—On Saturd y, May 23d, 1874, DAVID M. BARBOUR, in th forty-ninth year of his age.

McLEAN—At San Bernardino, Cal., May 8th, JOHN J. McLEA N, in the twentieth year of his age.

COPELAND—On M onday, May 25th, 1874, at Philadelphia, W ILLIAM B. COPELAND, in the seventy-fifth yea r of his age.

WHYTE—At 4 o'clock P. M., on the 25th inst., ISABELLA aughter of William and Clementina Whyte, aged three years and eight months.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF TH SIS TERSVILLE WOOLEN MANUFA TURING COMP NY offer their Factory, now d ily running in com plete order, nearly new, at Priv te Sale. Persons wishing to engage in business will seldom ever meet with so desirable an opportunity. Cause: heirs of one of principal stockholders, deceased, desirous of realizing. Call on or address H. A. BLACK, Superintendent, Sistersville, T ler county, W. Va., S. W. M. Co.

F. W. STOCKING, Secretary.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

DURING the late session of the Legislature, GOV. HARTRANFT vetoed three bills—one, a general bill, originating in the Senate, and two local bills, originating in the House. The bills now in his hands must be either signed or vetoed within thirty days from the 15th of May.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* suggests that the President had better draw up a Financial bill that will please him, sign it, and send it to Congress to pass. That would be beginning at the wrong end, but it would be decidedly better than threatening vetoes while bills are pending in Congress.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $11,376,203, against $8,585,218 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $170,126,285, against $189,744,658 for the corresponding period in 1873. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $2,879,661, making, with $15,894,944 previously reported, $18,774,565 since the first of January.

A GEORGIA paper advises all former slave owners to preserve a record, in the county clerk's offices, of their slaves, in anticipation of the time when the government will pay for the slaves freed by the war. Should the day ever come when Congress has a majority of men holding the views of the newly elected Senator from Connecticut, this claim will unquestionably be preferred, and in all probability recognized.

THERE is a marked falling off in iron shipbuilding in Great Britain. The number of that class of vessels built at all the ports of the country in January of the present year was only twenty-nine, with a gross register of 32,099 tons; against forty-seven, registering 56,309 tons, same month in 1873, a decrease of eighteen steamships and 24,210 tons. In our own country this important industry was never in a more flourishing condition.

THE certainty of the adjournment of Congress on the 22d of June has already given a feeling of great relief to the entire country. It is now probable that no Financial bill will pass, and the certainty of *that*, also, would go a great way in restoring confidence to the public mind. If it had been known, three months ago, that Congress would adjourn finally in June, without legislating on the financial question, the Spring business would have taken on unwonted activity. It was the uncertainty that prevailed that paralysed every branch of industry and commerce.

THE next church controversy will probably be that of open or close communion in the Baptist body. The teachings of SPURGEON have had a great influence in this country, as well as in England, and, as he teaches and practices open communion, his example has had much to do with leavening the Baptists of this country with the notion that close communion is one of the non-essential dogmas not taught in the Bible. The "Liberal Baptist Union," recently organized in New York, seems to be rapidly developing and gaining strength in various parts of the country.

A NEW DICTIONARY is wanted. Something that will supply the necessary definitions to carry on a political campaign. Something in this style would meet the needed want:

STEAL.—A Buncombe phrase intended to decribe an unwise act, in a way that will tickle the public ear without conveying any moral reproach. Instance: the "back-pay steal."

DISHONESTY. — Appropriating public money to your own use, on the plea that your salary is not large enough. It means something very improper but not immoral. "The unmitigated dishonesty (of the back-pay) is not to be concealed." Vide, N. Y. *Times*.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that "the proposition to adjourn on the 22d of June can hardly be carried into effect without sacrificing the public interests." Congress seems to have thought differently, and has fixed that day for final adjournment by a very decided vote. Events will prove that Congress was right, and that the surest way of protecting the public interests in Congress is to have the day of final adjournment so firmly fixed that both Houses will feel compelled to work up to it. An indefinite length of session always begets delay, carelessness and slowness of action.

IN ONE respect, at least, the country stands on a much better footing than it did a year or two ago. A comparative statement of the value of the imports and exports of leather, hides, and collateral articles, for 1873, compiled from the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, shows a falling off in the value of imports of those articles for the past year, of $17,932,369 from those of 1872, and an increase in the exports for the same period, of $2,546,475. The excess in value of imports over exports amounts to $29,926,584, against $50,405,428 in 1872, showing a difference in favor of the past year of the large sum of $20,478,844.

THERE is a great depression in real estate business throughout the country. In Boston the number of stores that are vacant is very large. The sudden rebuilding of the burned district is assigned as the cause of the dullness. In New York the number of unoccupied stores is reported, by a gentleman of this city who devoted much of his time during a recent visit to that metropolis to a personal inspection of the real estate market, to be surprisingly large. In Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, also, a similar stagnation is observable. Large numbers of stores are vacant, and whole blocks of dwelling houses are unoccupied.

SATURDAY'S Philadelphia papers publish detailed exhibits of the foreign import trade of that port during the last month, the total value being $2,831,052, nearly one-half of the amount consisting of sugar and molasses, the other leading articles imported being soda ash, tin plates, iron, lead, wool, salt, cotton, coffee, fruits, opium and drugs. The opening of direct steam communication between Philadelphia and Europe has caused a steady decline in the amount of merchandise imported through New York without appraisement there, until it has reached a very small figure. More than two-thirds of the trade for last month was brought in American vessels.

A FEW days ago we mentioned the fact that the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company had, by petition and writ of certiorari, removed from the State to the United States Court the suit brought against it by the State authorities to enforce the State Railroad law. It now seems that the amended Civil Rights act of April 20, 1871, under which this removal was accomplished, is also applicable to suits brought by private individuals against corporations. At least, a number of such suits, brought in various counties for wages, personal injuries, destruction of cattle, etc., have been so removed, and it is understood that many other writs in like cases will soon be issued. This is a decidedly novel application of the Civil Rights bill, and it seems a little difficult to tell exactly where it will all end.

THE following is the text of the bill passed by the late Legislature, making Decoration Day a legal holiday:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the thirtieth day of May, commonly called Decoration Day, or when that day falls on the first day of the week, the day preceding it shall be a legal holiday.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful to require payments of all notes, checks and bills of exchange due and payable on such holiday to be made on the secular day next previous thereto, and, in default of such payment, the same may be protested, and such protest shall be as valid as if made on the day on which such note, check or bill became due by its own terms.

The bill was signed by the Governor on Monday, and is, therefore, now a law. Hence it will be perceived that paper falling due next Saturday must be paid on Friday.

STATE TREASURER RAINES, of New York, has been sent to the Insane Hospital, in an almost hopeless condition. He was elected last fall on the Democratic ticket, and he is supposed to have been driven crazy by financial troubles in a bank in Rochester, with which he was connected. The correspondent of the Utica *Herald* telegraphs from Albany as follows:

> Thomas Raines, the Treasurer, is a raving lunatic. He is lucid for brief intervals, but in the main he is stark mad. The first marked exhibition of this condition was made yesterday. His insanity takes the shape of religious frenzy, and he prays and exhorts with frantic fervor. Mr. Raines is of a highly nervous organization, which is very excitable and sensitive. His physical strength is rather slender. He has been taxed very severely in many ways during the last few weeks, and has finally given way to the strain imposed upon him. The attack is so violent as to excite the serious apprehension of his friends. Dr. Hun regards the case with concern.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES OF THE TIME.

Bishop STEVENS, of this State, has been sometimes found fault with for extreme reserve in the expression even of his official opinion, but readers of his discourse delivered a few days ago, before the Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia, would hardly consider the Bishop fairly exposed to any such criticism. In fact, the address is a forcible illustration of his ability to speak plainly when the occasion seems to him to call for candor and plain speaking. Readers of the address can in future feel at no loss to know what the Bishop thinks about either Ritualists on the one hand, or the adherents of Bishop CUMMINS on the other. Both Ritualism and Cumminsism have lately become subjects of immediate, and, as one may say, domestic interest to the Episcopal ruler of the diocese of Pennsylvania. Every person at all conversant with matters ecclesiastical, is aware that a clergyman of strong ritualistic proclivities and practices too, some months ago transferred from a Western diocese to a church in Philadelphia, has been the cause of much trouble to the good Bishop. Concerning the merits of the controversy we have nothing to say; we mention facts generally known, when we state that a controversy of an unpleasant and painful character arose out of the transfer, and that, in spite of the venerable diocesan's premonitory remonstrance and subsequent paternal as well as official rebuke, the rites and ceremonies denounced by him as mere innovations upon the rubric of the church and as of most dangerous tendency, were introduced, and unless we are misinformed, are still maintained by the young rector, with the silent approval, if not the express sanction of the laity of his church. Of course it is not meant that this was the first introduction of Ritualism into the diocese, but that, in the case referred to the circumstances were such as to bring the subject home with peculiar annoyance to the feelings of the Bishop.

The movement of Bishop CUMMINS having had its origin in hostility to Ritualism, wherever the latter system becomes prominent there is naturally some apprehension that the Reformed Episcopal Church, as it is styled, may find sympathy and favor. At first Philadelphia was confidently expected to furnish at least a few recruits to the new organization. Even positive promises of adhesion were at one time alleged in warrant of the hopes with which the Eastern diocese of Pennsylvania was looked to by the supporters of Bishop CUMMINS. Though as yet unfulfilled, those hopes are still entertained, and it is, therefore, easy to understand why Bishop STEVENS, in his address, speaks with such exceeding candor and lucidity touching the two antagonistic tendencies so closely related to each other.

Whatever inconveniences to administrators of the church may be the results of these controversies, however much they may interfere, in some cases, with the development of churchly life and activity, it does not appear that the debate in the American church is connected with any of those other questions, incidental or co-ordinate, which have caused so much excitement in the mother church of England. So far as outsiders can perceive, what is called in Britain "Broad-churchism," has few champions among Episcopalians on this side of the water. While they here dispute somewhat concerning the precise nature of the visible church, and concerning the precise functions and authority of its ministry, whether or no they are priests, etc., the disputants on both sides seem, for the most part, to hold a theology opposed to the rationalistic tendencies referred to. The fact is interesting in view of recent developments in the great and powerful Presbyterian body. To competent spectators and readers of the proceedings at the late trial for heresy at Chicago, it was manifest that the only phrase in current use in religious controversy, which expresses the doctrinal position of the accused, is the phrase "broad-churchism." Prof. SWING is indubitably a "broad-churchman" in the same sense in which Dean STANLEY is a broad-churchman, and in the published writings of the Dean it would be easy to find authority in language and statement for almost every expression cited from the sermons of SWING by his prosecutor as heretical or as unsatisfactory. We do not mean that the Chicago preacher servilely copies or follows the great English scholar and preacher. They simply view Christianity from the same standpoint, and apprehend its doctrines in a kindred spirit. To both of them Christianity is merely and wholly life, not doctrine; it is to reproduce the character of Him who was holy, harmless, undefiled, and who went about doing good. And yet Prof. SWING, by an overwhelming majority of his ministerial associates, has been pronounced an orthodox teacher. Now that fact might seem to imply that the Presbyterian church contains many ministers far advanced in the tendencies to which Calvinistic ministers are historically known to be peculiarly subject. In Geneva, in England, in the north of Ireland, and in New England, Calvinism gradually underwent changes which made it no longer recognizable as the old system of either doctrine or life, and even in Scotland at one time, in spite of the guardianship and guaranties of the State, a large majority of the clergy ceased to preach the christianity of their confession. At least of a great multitude, known as Moderates, each one preached his own system or his own speculations, and Scotch Moderatism, of last century, was really the Broad-churchism of to-day, without its refined humanity, and often without its high culture.

Alarm on the subject among orthodox Presbyterians would, however, be premature, we fancy. The men who acquitted Professor SWING, that is, most of them, may have failed to perceive heresy in his teaching because they were blinded by their own orthodoxy. Personal feeling also plainly had much to do with the acquittal. And then some allowance must also be made for the presence of that independent spirit of the West, which cannot help regarding all traditions with some contempt, and which cannot cheerfully brook authority from any source. Having satisfied their instinct of independence by their act, they will doubtless make haste, as nearly as possible to square their own theological speculations by the established formulas, the confession solemnly signed by them when they became ministers of a church which rests upon it as its doctrinal foundation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN THE TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

There is no axiom in political matters that should be plainer or more easily understood than that the candidates of a party should represent faithfully its principles, and reflect them in their political actions. No party can preserve its consistency which nominates and supports candidates who set its declared principles at defiance.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Congressional district will be called upon in a few days, to say who shall be their candidate for Congress. Mr. NEGLEY, the present member, is a candidate for renomination; and it is perfectly proper to stop and inquire whether he, elected as a Republican, has been faithful to the declared principles of the party which nominated him, and whose nomination he again seeks.

The Republican National Convention of 1872 adopted, as a part of its platform, the following proposition:

"The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of postage."

This was the well-defined declaration and purpose of the Republican party of the nation, and on it General GRANT was elected President. *Yet General* NEGLEY *has, on every occasion, voted* AGAINST *the repeal of the Franking Privilege and for its restoration.*

The Republican State Convention of 1873 adopted the following as the party creed on the back-pay question:

"We condemn, without reserve, voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed."

The Allegheny Republican County Convention of 1873 also adopted a similar resolution, in these words:

"*Resolved*, That we condemn, without reserve, voting or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which salaries were increased should promptly and unconditionally be repealed."

This, then, was the unanimous voice of the Republican party both in this State and in this county, and every Republican paper in Allegheny county sustained the declaration as sound doctrine. *Yet General* NEGLEY *not only pocketed the back-pay, but voted against the repeal of the law increasing Congressional salaries, on every occasion when the matter was brought to a vote.*

Here, then, we find our Representative in antagonism to the National, State and County platforms of his party, setting each and all at defiance.

If the Republicans of the Twenty-second district want to renominate a man who thus flaunts his disloyalty to the party creed, they must do so with their eyes wide open to the facts. For ourselves, we believe in Republican principles; we have hitherto stood firmly by them; and we propose to continue to do so. We esteem its principles as of much more value than men, and we shall adhere to them, even if the party itself goes back on them by nominating one who has been unfaithful to them.

No paper in all this broad land spoke out more freely and unreservedly than this paper did in condemnation of the back-pay swindle, and we do not intend to eat our words. What we have said, on that subject, we shall stick to, rigidly.

It is unnecessary, here, to repeat what we have had occasion to say upon it; but as several of the other city papers were equally outspoken, it may be of service, just now, to read what *they* thought of Mr. NEGLEY'S votes, only a little over a year ago. The *Dispatch*, of March 12, 1873, says:

> "The New York *Times*, (the leading Republican paper of the country), which has been extremely careful of Congressional reputation, can find no word to defend the course of Congressmen in voting themselves $5,000 each, in the shape of back-pay. It says:
>
> "'It is proper that all should know exactly who committed the offense, where they come from and of what politics they are, that they may be MARKED AND NO FURTHER CONFIDENCE PLACED IN THEM. Gentlemen who have shown themselves capable of taking one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars in a lump from the pockets of the taxpayers and transferring it to their own, while voting an annual increase of expenditures to the amount of several millions more, almost without debate, deserve to be known. * * * The UNMITIGATED DISHONESTY IS NOT TO BE CONCEALED. Every voter in the land can understand it. The men who are responsible for it cannot now shirk the consequences of their act.'"
>
> "A list of the members is then furnished who voted for the provision. In the Pennsylvania group we find Gen. Jas. S. Negley's name on the affirmative side. It would be wanton cruelty were we to indulge in any comments upon his position. The *Times* has stated the case with such uncompromising perspicuity that not one word need be added. Suffice it to say that Mr. Negley's name is one of the names to be remembered."

The *Gazette* took similar ground. On May 1, 1873, it said:

> "General Garfield, of Ohio, does not find his course in regard to the back-pay steal just as smooth as he anticipated it would be. * * * He is not so philosophical as some we think of. They know that their course on that question will seal their political career, and so take the money, on the principle of making hay while the sun shines."

This was a stroke at NEGLEY over GARFIELD'S shoulders, but the aim of it is too clear to be mistaken.

Now, "unmitigated dishonesty" and "the back-pay steal," are just as worthy of condemnation in 1874 as in 1873. One short year has not changed the nature of the offense then denounced. The terms are theirs, not ours; but as they were in consonance with our own views, at that time, and frequently since most freely expressed, we do not need to find fault with their plainness. It is for the Republicans of Allegheny county to say if they were in earnest in their support of the National, State and County platforms, in 1872 and 1873, or whether they mean to fling away their consistency. They must choose for themselves, and we leave the matter in their hands.

PROFESSOR SWING'S ACQUITTAL.

It would imply a very narrow and imperfect view of the subject to suppose that the late trial for heresy in Chicago possessed only a sectarian or denominational interest. Such a supposition is wholly inconsistent with the lively curiosity and sympathy with which the proceedings of the Presbytery were daily watched by people of all the sects and by people who belong to no sect or church. Every intelligent observer of the process, whether near or far off, seems to have felt that the question in dispute was one of some practical importance in the development of American Protestantism. Though, in the absence of an established church, every man or woman who can draw listeners, may here set up a pulpit or a platform and from it address the people Sunday after Sunday, preaching almost any creed or denouncing all creeds, this fact rather increases than lessens the interest of the question whether a clergyman of an extensive and powerful denomination, with a history going back to the Reformation, is bound, in his pulpit ministrations, to hold and teach the very words of the Confession framed by the Assembly of divines and laymen who sat by authority of Parliament in HENRY VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. Such a question, irrespective of the religious doctrines involved, would, in the present age, interest intelligent persons who duly estimate the influence of pulpit teaching, and we need not say that in the Chicago trial the doctrines in controversy formed an additional element of interest.

After all, however, the concern of the general public in the trial and its issue, is insignificant in comparison with the concern of the religious denomination to which the alleged heretic, Professor SWING, and his prosecutor, Professor PATTON, belong. Early in the trial we called attention to the fact that Professor SWING claimed to be a New School man, and to have taken no more than a New School man's liberty in his interpretation of the Confession of Faith. We also reminded readers how, upon the question of a more or less strict construction of the language of the Confession, the Presbyterian Church had been divided in 1838 into two bodies, and how, after thirty years of separation, they had reunited upon the basis of the Confession, but without any exact determination of the method of its interpretation. In other words, without deciding whether its language was to be construed strictly or liberally. It was, however, clear that a large proportion of the Old School men did not intend by the union to surrender their Calvinistic creed, while it was equally clear that the New School body as a whole did not intend to surrender the freedom of thought and construction they had before enjoyed. Now both these statements have been strikingly verified in the SWING trial. Though the prosecutor with entire honesty, no doubt, endeavored to found his case on more general grounds and to prove the accused unsound in doctrines unequivocally and always held with equal tenacity by all orthodox Presbyterian divines of whatever school, the gist of the case turned upon the old, much mooted question as to whether the words of the venerable symbol are to be construed rigorously or freely. The subject was thus apprehended by the members of the Chicago Presbytery—whether or no with entire justice in view of the developments of the trial, we have no call to say. The most forcible and probably the conclusive speech in favor of Professor SWING was made by Dr. PATTERSON, well-known in all the churches, who, among other things, said:

> In the reunion Albert Barnes and N. S. S. Beman, and L. T. Spear, and Dr. Hicks were accepted as good Presbyterians, whose doctrinal views had been long before the public, and not one of whom received the entire Confession of Faith to the letter, as, in its obvious sense, expressing the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Now I venture to say that the prosecutor regards all these men as far astray from our Confession, although he says he would not disfellowship them. But it is to be shown that Professor Swing does not receive and adopt the Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine as it was held by the signers of the Auburn declaration and the great body of New School men at the time of the reunion, otherwise the charges are not proved. For such latitude of construction was clearly understood to be allowable when the reunion was effected. Accordingly, Dr. Adams publicly declared to the Old School Association before the terms of reunion were agreed upon that we New School men would stand as the advocates and representatives of liberty. And his speech was greatly applauded. A man may be a good Presbyterian in the Reunited Church, who does not accept the doctrines of reprobation and election, and limited atonement and inability and imputation, according to the sterner interpretations of them that were given by Calvin and a large portion of the Presbyterian Church. But Professor Swing declares that he is a Presbyterian in the New School sense. The question is now, have the prosecution proved that this declaration is untrue? If not, the second charge falls, on purely Presbyterian grounds. It is merely an inference that his views are in every sense un-Calvinistic, because he does not accept the formulated theology under those aspects of it that are held by him to look toward a dark fatalism. The Confession he accepts as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures, but not as being a perfect expression of that system, or as bearing no shade of exaggeration on the side of Divine sovereignty and against the liberty and responsibility of man. If such a reception of the Confession is not allowable, if we must all hold and teach the very words of the Confession at all points, let me be assured of it, and I will instantly assert my freedom and manhood by going out of the church into broader and greener pastures. But I do not believe that our church requires any such thing.

Professor SWING was acquitted by a large majority, forty-five against fifteen. Professor PATTON having declared his purpose of appealing to the Synod, the subject is likely at last to come before the General Assembly, and whatever may be the issue there, earnest and distracting controversy in the meantime may be looked for with some confidence.

TRANSPORTATION BY WATER.

There is no probability, now, that Congress will act upon any of the schemes proposed to it for cheapening transportation; but the subject is one well deserving of the closest attention, because Congress *must*, eventually, act upon it, and we venture to hope that, after it has been fully discussed, and before it is acted on, the public mind will settle down in favor of the improvement, by the general government, of the great natural highways of commerce, the navigable rivers of the country.

The United States Senate Committee on Transportation went further than this, and while acknowledging the necessity of improving the navigation of the rivers, indorsed the project of canals to connect the western rivers with the ocean by shorter routes than the natural outlets of the rivers themselves. One of these canals is designed to connect the Ohio with Richmond by a canal from the mouth of the great Kanawha, and another to connect the Tennessee river with Savannah.

We do not, however, believe in the practicability of either of these schemes, separately; either of them would cost over forty millions of dollars; and the country is not now in the mood of incurring such an addition to the national debt. Besides, it is by no means certain that canals can ever again resume their place as channels of transportation. They are too slow to meet the public wants; and, in the end, if the canals were built, it would be found that benefits would be purely local.

Not so, however, with the rivers. There is nowhere, on the face of this earth, so grand a stretch of water navigation as is afforded by the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. They reach into all parts of the vast country west of the great Allegheny range of mountains, and afford the natural highways to the ocean of the territory drained by them. To think of scaling the Allegheny range, and of turning the current up stream instead of down, and through the mountains, is but a wild engineering dream. In spite of all the figures of the engineers to the contrary, it is unnatural, and too costly to be thought of.

The rivers of the West have their natural outlet through the Mississippi at New Orleans. If Congress intends to help in promoting cheap transportation, its plain duty is to *begin*, at least, with the rivers, and make them available for the transportation of the West. This will give the general government all it will want to do for many years to come. It is of no use to think of canals until the rivers are improved, and it will be time enough to think of them when the rivers are rendered navigable.

The thorough improvement of the rivers involves, of course, the opening and deepening of the channel to the sea at New Orleans. That port should, in fact, be rendered easily accessible to the commerce of the ocean, before the improvement of the rivers above it is undertaken. The lost river trade of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi will return to it only when shippers know that there is a certainty their shipments will either find a market there or a sure, safe and reliable outlet to one. It is the difficulty of getting out of the Mississippi that has paralyzed the shipping interest at New Orleans and turned the trade of the upper rivers eastward. This difficulty is the first to be removed; all the others depend on it, and will properly follow it.

NATIONAL WAETR ROUTES.

A part of the plan for the great water route from the Ohio to Richmond, by way of the Kanawha river, was to slackwater the Kanawha, New and Greenbrier rivers. The theory was these rivers could be fitted by slackwater navigation for steamers, and thus the cost of transportation brought much below that of transportation by canal the whole distance. But General BARNARD, the Engineer of this water route, dissents from this part of the plan, and urges a canal the whole length of the route. He dwells upon the fact that the floods in the New river rise thirty to thirty-five feet on the average, and that unmistakable marks of flood as high as *sixty-nine* feet have been discovered. That such floods would render absolutely unnavigable *against the current* the rivers in question, no matter how improved, is sufficiently clear; but General BARNARD does not seem to be quite satisfied that any artificial works will stand when assailed and submerged by such torrents. He says:

> "Neither Mr. Harris, (Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company), in his report on the subject, January 15, 1874, nor his predecessor, the late Mr. Lorraine, in answering the objections to canals in mountain districts, cite any real precedents.
>
> "I would not urge my individual opinion, formed from the most thorough review of this subject of improvement of rivers which I have been able to make, against those of the numerous distinguished engineers who have planned or given their approval to the system; but as an engineer, consulted by the government on this question, I cannot, while unconvinced of the adequacy and fitness of this link of a 'great central water line' of communication between the trans-Alleghanian States and the Atlantic seaboard, officially affirm its 'practicability,' though I have no doubt that, so far as mere construction is concerned, it is so. I believe the proper and safe basis for the project for this part of the route to be an independent canal, with perhaps the introduction of occasional reaches of slack water, which may be peculiarly favorable for navigation or necessary for the purposes of water supply."

If, however, a canal has to be constructed the whole distance, the route will lose all the advantages claimed for it. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

> "The adoption of the independent canal for the whole route, 484 miles in length, with 177 locks on the eastern slope, and an elevation of 1,147 feet to overcome by locks (say 143 in number) on the western slope, would make the equaled distance and cost of transportation nearly double that on the Erie Canal. Counting each lock as equivalent to one mile of distance, the Erie from Buffalo to Albany is equal to 422 miles, and the proposed route from the Ohio to the James is equal to 804 miles. The cost of transportation over 422 miles of the Erie averages over 13 cents per bushel; the cost for 804 miles would be nearly 25 cents—more than the ordinary rate by rail from Cincinnati to Baltimore!"

THE Washington *Star* gives a sort of semi-official announcement that Gen. GRANT will be a candidate for re-election. It says:

> The scheme of inflation and the President's veto have made a sectional division which threatens to be irreparable, but meantime the President's action in the Baxter matter has subdivided the two sections of inflationists, drawing away the South, and rendering it pretty certain that if renominated he would, between his patronage and the conservative support, carry every State formerly in rebellion, New York as well, with the co-operation of Governor Dix, New England and Ohio, and, with Senator Chandler's co-operation, Michigan and the Pacific coast.
>
> It is the opinion of a sagacious public man that the next Republican convention will be controlled by the inflationists, who will hold the organization minus the patronage and the apprehensions of the country—that the contractionists will bolt a platform advocating cheaper or more money; that the President will then be nominated by the bolting element, and go forward, with steady accessions as the campaign proceeds, flanking both the regulars and the Democrats.

Notwithstanding the many denials heretofore thrown out that the President entertains no such notion, there seems to be good reason to conclude that he *will* be a candidate, if the circumstances seem to warrant it. We may change our opinions, possibly, on that subject; but if such an event occurs we will have to be counted out, or the change in our views will have to be a very radical one.

THE present plethora of unemployed money at all the commercial centers grows out of the unwillingness of enterprising men to take hold of what opportunities offer them; and yet, if they but knew it, this is just the time when men of far-seeing judgment and ability can best turn such opportunities to profitable use. For instance, the money editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> The week opens as the last ruled, that is, with more lenders than borrowers of money. There are borrowers, and some disappointed borrowers, always, but what is understood are borrowers who present in their pursuits, and in the objects to which they purpose to apply their borrowing, a fair and reasonable assurance that the loans will be used profitably and repaid promptly. Every borrower of this character can command any amount of money on call at 4@5 per cent.

When such is the case, borrowers of this character should not be slow to avail themselves of their chances. This is a golden hour for them, the like of which may not occur again for years; and if *they* take hold of and employ properly the means ready to their hands, business would at once begin to revive and confidence to return. The present stagnation, if once broken, would soon disappear.

IT SEEMS a little singular that Senator SUMNER, in his elaborately prepared collocation of "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," should have failed to notice the prophetic vision of JOEL BARLOW, who, in a poem entitled "The Columbiad," written in 1777, at a time when nearly the entire country west of Albany was an unbroken wilderness, predicted alike the construction of the Erie Canal, and the utilization of the electric fluid as a telegraphic agent. These are the passages:

"From fair Albania tow'rd the falling sun,
Back thro' the midland lengthening channels run;
Meet the far lakes their beauteous towns that lave,
And Hudson join to broad Ohio's wave."

* * * * * * * * *

"Ah! speed thy labors, sage of unknown name,
Rise into light and seize thy promised fame;
For thee the chemic powers their bounds expand,
The imprisoned lightning waits thy guardian hand:
Unnumbered messages in viewless flight
Shall bear thy mandates with the speed of light."

Mr. SUMNER'S volume displays an amount of research which few men have the opportunity or the faculty of giving to a subject, yet it is quite evident that he not only by no means exhausted his resources, but that, on the contrary, he has left a considerable portion of the field ungleaned.

THE fact that the Cunard steamer, "Lord Clive," was sent round from Boston to New York, a few days ago, for a cargo which she was unable to obtain at the former port, has inflated the papers of the latter city almost to the point of explosion. One of them says:

> This affair shows, once for all, the advantages which a great metropolitan port like New York possesses over provincial ports like Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland or Montreal.

Softly: not so fast. The inability of Boston to provide a cargo for the vessel in question, whatever it may indicate as to that city's deficiency of resources, proves nothing with regard to Philadelphia. Indeed, Philadelphia is cutting into the commerce of New York far more seriously than New York is cutting into Boston. All the steamship lines of the Pennsylvania port are thoroughly prosperous—the larger portion of the indirect trade of the country with Liverpool has been diverted from New York to Philadelphia and Baltimore, whose steamship lines have also begun to compete with those of the former port for the emigrant business. Philadelphia has adequate cargoes for all vessels arriving there, and her foreign trade is constantly assuming greater proportions.

THE decided declarations of Bishop STEVENS, of Philadelphia, and Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia, at the annual Episcopal Diocesan Conventions recently held against Ritualism and its Romanizing tendencies, are notable signs of the times. They show that the Bishop CUMMINS movement has not been without its effects, and that some decisive steps are now thought necessary to prevent it from gathering more force. We clip the following from the address of Bishop JOHNS before the Virginia Convention:

> The Bishop gave an account of the beginning of ritualism at Oxford forty years ago, under the plausible pretense of superior churchmanship, a garb it has always worn, and under which it has introduced mediæval rites, ceremonies, perfumes, and attitudes unknown to the rubric. Of the action of the Episcopal General Convention, he said that one of the resolutions adopted was too vague, and the other emboldened the innovators, who had introduced services not to be distinguished from the Church of Rome, and in some instances they had out-Romanized the Romans and brought ridicule on themselves. He thought the time had come for action, and this diocese should send delegates to the General Conference prepared to breast an evil which had become scandalous.

THE season on the lakes seems to have opened with the greatest possible depression in lake freights, and a depreciation in vessel property has followed. Early as it is many owners have disposed of vessels at a sacrifice, and it is claimed that others would do likewise did the opportunity present itself. The primary cause of all this is the disordered condition of monetary affairs, and the general doubt and uncertainty in business. There is grain and iron, and lumber and coal, besides the numerous other commodities moving on the lakes, however, though not in such quantity as in previous years, and the great problem is how to keep freights up to "living rates." A number of vessels, it is stated, are now on the way to Chicago with coal from Buffalo that only get twenty-five cents per ton. The distance is one thousand miles, and the pay is less than teamsters obtain in either of the cities named for carting half a ton of the same fuel half a dozen blocks. These rates, as will be seen at a glance, do not pay the expenses of the vessels, and the bottom has apparently not been reached yet.

AN IMPORTANT question has arisen in West Virginia in two cases, in each of which a colored man has been convicted of murder, and is under sentence of death. The point raised is, that as the men were tried before juries to which, under the laws of West Virginia, only "white male persons" are eligible, that the State law, making this distinction between its citizens, contravenes the Constitution of the United States, the Fourteenth amendment to which instrument declares that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The question will probably be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

THE connection of Mr. D. C. FORNEY, publisher of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, and a cousin of his Philadelphia namesake, with the EVANS plunder, of which swag he pocketed some $2,500, we believe, will be remembered by our readers; and now the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes of a similar development in the investigation now going on there. He says:

> It came out in the evidence in the District of Columbia investigation to-day, that one Reinhart, who was given a contract, divided one-half of the profits with D. C. Forney, publisher of the *Sunday Chronicle*, and one-quarter with Mr. Bates, contract clerk. Forney secured the contract for Reinhart from S. P. Brown, at the time a member of the Board of Public Works, and agreed to give him one-half his interest, which he did. The contract was afterwards annulled, and Brown retired from the Board, and from that time up to the present day, Forney has not ceased to attack the Board of Public Works in his paper.

THE money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> "The Union National Bank of St. Louis recently made a loan on promissory notes secured by a trust deed of real estate. The notes having been dishonored, the bank proceeded to advertise the property for sale, under the deed of trust. A temporary injunction to restrain the sale was prayed for and granted, and when the case came up on its merits the injunction was made perpetual, restraining the bank from collecting the debt. It is stated that about ten million dollars' worth of real estate securities are held by the several national banks of St. Louis alone, all of which is rendered worthless if this decision should be sustained."

This is, we suppose, but a repetition of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the well-known FOWLER case. If the National banks of St. Louis have disregarded the principle of that decision, to the extent above indicated, they are to be pitied as well as blamed.

The Bird in Hand and the One in the Bush.

BUTLER, PA., May 20, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see that our Congressman, Mr. McJunkin (who represents a part of Allegheny as well as Butler), is devoting the time that he should, as in duty bound, give to his Congressional duties, to canvassing Butler county for a judicial nomination. He hangs on to his Congressional office, and draws the pay, while hunting eagerly after another, and lets the Twenty-third district go unrepresented meanwhile. It is a poor business, at best, canvassing for political nominations to judicial offices; but when a man adds to it a neglect of his public duties, it becomes something still more reprehensible. A member of Congress, it seems to me, ought to be above such practices.

JONAS.

For some inscrutable reason Providence sometimes permits an immitigable ass to exhibit himself in the character of a man. The unimaginative lunatic of the Buffalo *Express* is the latest illustration of this insoluble mystery.

JUNE.

Why should I care to count the time?
I know the moments flee too fast;
I know the day has seen its prime,
And I shall lose it in the past.

What if the whole of happy June
Is full of just such days of bliss?
I would not have them come too soon,
I would not lose an hour of this!

The world has made me laugh—and weep:
And dreams have been its only boon.
I'd give the world away to keep
The gold of this one afternoon!

To lose all memory and all care
And lie forever at my ease,
Fanned by a faintly scented air
Wandering across such fields as these;

To need no more, to wish no more,
Than buttercups and columbine;
Nursed by the days that came before,
And happy if the sun but shine;

To be as wealthy as the grass,
Gay as yon brook (and not know why),
Idle as those white clouds that pass
Across the quiet of the sky.

Why should I care to count the hours?
Too fast, too fast, they glide away;
Too soon to-morrow will be ours
And we shall call this yesterday.

Fade, phantoms of the busy year!
June days shall be my providence.
Pass by me, thought! and leave me here
In this charmed region of the sense.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Texas promises us a larger harvest of grain this season than she has yielded for years.

They propose to put a monument over Jim Fisk's grave, May 30th. He was a "Colonel," you know.

Two of our morning contemporaries lick the boot with which they were recently kicked, most beautifully.

The chief obstacle that stands in the way of cheap transportation in the West is the skeleton doctrine of State rights.

The second trial of the Grant parish, Louisiana, murderers, is now going on before the United States Circuit court in New Orleans.

The present season has been an unusually favorable one for grass crops. Meadows throughout the country are in splendid condition.

An Iowa editor has branded his cotemporary as a "mangy dog—a disgrace to his own fleas." Now, will the assailed come to the scratch?

Whether we are happy or unhappy is not our chief affair; what most and first concerns us is to find our work in life, to recognize it and to do it.

An elevated purpose is a good and ennobling thing, but we cannot begin at the top of it. We must work up to it by the often difficult path of daily duty.

Five National banks in the interior of Illinois and Indiana have lately resolved to withdraw from national banking and go into business under State laws.

It is only a little more than a year since postal cards were first brought into use, and yet an examination shows that 112,045,500 have been printed and disposed of.

Pennsylvania journalism passes the comprehension of the Brooklyn *Argus*. It is astonishing how easy a thing it is to pass the comprehension of a Brooklyn newspaper.

The cause of free thought and unfettered expression of opinion on religious subjects has received a powerful impetus from the proceedings of the recent Chicago Presbytery.

The surest way of securing the perpetual ascendency of the Republican party is to give the Democrats an occasional lease of power. *Vide* their recent action in Connecticut.

Multum in parvo. Blobbs isn't happily "matrimonialized," and being asked by a friend, yesterday, how his wife was, replied, "Oh, she's only tolerably well, thank God!"

Of a daily average of fifty-eight and a half tons of matter sent from New York, over forty-nine tons are newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books, and transient printed matter.

"Ichabod!" In the South the Patrons of Husbandry have constituted themselves a "White Man's Party," and the colored people are not only excluded from the granges, but grievously oppressed by them.

Now comes a scientist with the theory that the evil-smelling *Mephitis Americanus* is the introducer among us of hydrophobia. We should like to know who ever came near enough to a skunk to be bitten by it!

It is expected that the general assemblies of the Presbyterian churches, North and South, which are now in session in St. Louis and Columbus, Miss., respectively, will soon reunite, and that the United Presbyterians will be added, and matters put in train for receiving the Reformed Church.

The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the canvasser. Here is a Chicago advertisement: "Damnation of infants Professor Swing does not believe in; he believes in their happiness hereafter, and here, too; and so do we, and have for that reason embarked a large capital in the manufacture of the perfection baby-holder and jumper."

There are some curious features in the proposed treaty just concluded between the United States and France. A letter weighing fifteen grammes may be sent to France for 45 centimes, while one sent from France to the United States costs 50 centimes for each weight or fraction of ten grammes. Perhaps the distance between Havre and New York is greater than the distance between New York and Havre, however.

PERSONAL.

The Danbury *News* man, who has landed in Liverpool, writes: "I was sea-sick three days of the trip—by marriage."

Gen. Butler is better, and the doctors say that, with "absolute rest and quiet," he will mend apace. But these are indispensable.

Here is a partial list of Presidential candidates: They are Morton, Hendricks, Blaine, Thurman, Conkling, Bayard, Logan, Sherman and Joel Parker.

A worthy Kentucky farmer, being asked if a daughter recently married was still living with him, replied, "No sir; when one of my girls swarms she must hunt her own hive."

When asked by a friend at the Fifth avenue how she liked her new name she was able to pucker up her pretty mouth enough to say that "It is Sartoris-factory," and her friends feel a calm confidence that after that she canot be sea-sick.

Governor Baxter has highly complimented, in general orders, Miss Alice R. Stewart of Little Rock, for acts of courage and daring performed during the late unpleasantness in Arkansas. Brig. General Barton recommended her appointment as Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Sheikh Husein El Faoury, a Damascus dervish of holy descent, has been discovered to be the leader of a band of robbers who have plundered the Damascus residences for many years. He had always been thought a saintly man, and the belief was only dissipated when a great amount of plunder was found in his house, concealed in the sepulchre of one of his ancestors.

Two Illinois Presbyterian clergymen are at loggerheads—a worse case even than the Patton-Swing controversy. One of the brethren—Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Freeport—refused to sign the temperance pledge when asked to do so, whereupon the other brother—Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Oregon, Ogle county—declared that he was "damned *from* all eternity and *to* all eternity!" Brother Proctor is probably a very extreme Calvinist—a man after Professor Patton's own heart.

AN ARTICLE in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* presents the unpleasant animal called the skunk in a new attitude. It appears that at the West these creatures have a habit of biting people at times, and that the bite always results in hydrophobia. A large number of cases are cited in illustration. The hydrophobia produced by other animals is much less fatal than that from the skunks. From this it is possible to infer that the disease originated with these animals, and they have transmitted it to others, its power being, as always, lessened by transmission. They are its originators. Then, to carry out a suggestion offered in the article, it is noticeable that the odorous secretions of the skunks, when administered in proper quantities, have a very beneficial effect upon all sorts of convulsive trouble and attacks of that kind. The inference is then made that the liquid is an antidote for the poison of the bite, and the idea is thrown out that in the skunk the source and cure of hydrophobia may be simultaneously discovered if any scientific person feels inclined to wrestle with a problem of such innate strength.

WORCESTER, MASS., has been for several years exposed to a disaster similar to that which has overwhelmed the towns on Mill river. The North Pond dam, in Worcester, confines a body of water twice as large as that which burst its bonds in Hampshire county, and was eight years ago pronounced unsafe by Mr. Francis, of Lowell, one of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in New England. Six years ago it was ordered to be removed, but this order was not enforced. The dam is notoriously insufficient to hold the water at a greater height without imminent risk. The pond was full on Saturday. The fall between the dam and Lincoln square is seventy feet, and in case of a break the destruction would be fearful. Since the disaster in Western Massachusetts the water has been drawn off so that no immediate damage is apprehended, and on Monday night the City Council adopted measures for obtaining entire control ot the pond by the city and the erection of a new dam.

An Important Case.

Vankirk vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Snyder county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded.

The Sunbury *American* publishes the following in reference to this suit: This was an action brought to recover damages by Joseph Vankirk, of Northumberland. Mr. Vankirk had bought a ticket at Northumberland for Williamsport, and went as far as Milton and returned. Afterwards he inquired of the ticket agent whether the ticket would still be good between Milton and Williamsport, and was advised that it was good. He subsequently started for Williamsport and bought a ticket to Milton, and after that place tendered the first ticket to the conductor, who told him that he could not ride on that ticket. Mr. Vankirk then offered to pay if his ticket was returned him, which the conductor refused to do, and ejected Mr. Vankirk from the cars at a desolate point during a heavy rain storm. Mr. Vankirk walked to the nearest station, where he was detained for some hours, and, besides it being injurious to his health, he being an aged person, it also involved a loss of business to him. The court below decided that he was not entitled to recover. The Supreme Court has, however, reversed that decision, and the case will again come before the court below.

IN SOME parts of Europe the losses of life and property have been very great in late years, though not equal to the terrible extent of the devastation over a large portion of our own Louisiana, and more recently in Massachusetts. The material losses occasioned by the overflow of rivers in Italy, in the autumn of 1873, are officially stated to amount to $5,000,000. The provinces which suffered most were those of Mantua, $1,400,000; Modena, $1,200,000; Florence, $500,000; Pavia, $400,000; Ferrara, $300,000; Pisa, $200,000, &c. These estimates do not comprise the heavy losses in the provinces of Novara and Genoa, which it has not been possible to compute.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Registers' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, June 1st, 1874:

No. 1. Final account of Jas. Saint and John J. Saint, Executors of James M. Saint, deceased. Filed February 6, 1874.
No. 2. First and partial account of George W. Cochran and Alex. Nimick, Executors of the Estate of Robert D. Cochran, deceased. Filed February 6, 1874.
No. 3. The account of C. A. Hennig, Administrator of the Estate of Pius Schmidt, deceased. Filed February 7, 1874.
No. 4. Final account of Robert P. Cunningham and Wm. H. Magill, Executors of Robert Cunningham, deceased. Filed February 7, 1874.
No. 5. Final account of Archibald McBride, Administrator of Henry McBride, deceased. Filed February 10, 1874.
No. 6. Final account of D. Z. Brickell, Guardian of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson. Filed February 11, 1874.
No. 7. Account of the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Bell, deceased. Filed February 14, 1874.
No. 8. Final account of W. D. Patterson, Guardian of W. W. Edgar. Filed February 14, 1874.
No. 9. Account of Martha Martz, Administrator of the Estate of Booz Martz, deceased. Filed February 14, 1874.
No. 10. Account of J. S. Crawford, Executor of the Estate of Henry Jacobs, deceased. Filed February 16, 1874.
No. 11. Final account of Isaac Jones, Administrator of A. A. Carrier, deceased. Filed February 17, 1874.
No. 12. Account of Elizabeth M. Rist, Executrix of the estate of Jacob F. Rist, deceased. Filed February 17, 1874.
No. 13. Final account of S. J. Crist, Executor of Daniel Conway, deceased. Filed February 19, 1874.
No. 14. Final account of Nathaniel Miller, Administrator c. t. a. of Felix Negley, deceased. Filed February 19, 1874.
No. 15. Final account of Joseph Phillips, surviving Administrator of the estate of Thomas Phillips, deceased. Filed February 20, 1874.
No. 16. Final account of Phillip Grede, Administrator of Henry Burttelmes, deceased. Filed February 20, 1874.
No. 17. Final account of James Carothers and S. M. Brinton, Executors of Richard Bradley, deceased. Filed February 20, 1874.
No. 18. Final account of Rev. Richard Lea, Trustee of the estate of Robert Campbell, deceased. Filed February 21, 1874.
No. 19. Final account of Wm. McCreery, Guardian of Wm. M. Short. Filed February 21, 1874.
No. 20. Final account of Sarah H. Maclay and Emma Vandegrift, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Stackhouse, deceased. Filed February 23, 1874.
No. 21. Final account of Samuel McFalls and Robert McGregor, Executors of Mary McGregor, deceased. Filed February 23, 1874.
No. 22. Account of Nathaniel Nelson, Executor of the estate of Rosanna Henry, deceased. Filed February 24, 1874.
No. 23. Final account of W. P. Ketcham and T. J. Gardner, Executors of Joel Ketchum, deceased. Filed February 24, 1874.
No. 24. First and final account of J. W. Caskey, Administrator of John Pilkington, deceased. Filed February 24, 1874.
No. 25. Final account of James Wallace, Executor of James McGibbeny, deceased. Filed February 25, 1874.
No. 26. Final account of Rev. J. F. Holland, Administrator of Rev. P. Kerr, deceased. Filed February 26, 1874.
No. 27. Final account of James Shidle, Administrator of George Shidle, deceased. Filed February 28, 1874.
No. 28. Final account of Terrence Farley and Emiline Farley, Executors of the estate of L. A. C. Miles, deceased. Filed March 2, 1874.
No. 29. Final account of John Thompson, Administrator of Jane Harper, deceased. Filed March 2, 1874.
No. 30. Final account of Ann M. Schaber and Conrad Mohr, Executors of Conrad E. Schaber, deceased. Filed March 2, 1874.
No. 31. The account of George K. Flowers, Administrator c. t. a. and Testamentary Trustee of Jas. Oliver, deceased. Filed March 7, 1874.
No. 32. Final account of Herman Lang, Administrator of Anne Hune, deceased. Filed March 10, 1874.
No. 33. Final account of Susan Gordan, Administratrix of Susan Cathell, deceased. Filed March 3, 1874.
No. 34. First account of A. Baille, Administrator of Richard Hanna, deceased. Filed March 10, 1874.
No. 35. Final account of George Fox, Executor of Margaret Plouquet, deceased. Filed March 11, 1874.
No. 36. Final account of George Fox, Guardian of John A. Fox. Filed March 11, 1874.
No. 37. First and partial account of David E. Bayard and Adams Getty, Executors of Mrs. Nancy C. Adams, deceased. Filed March 12, 1874.
No. 39. Final account of Wm. R. White, Guardian of Agnes Jane White, minor child of Nancy White, deceased. Filed March 12, 1874.
No. 39. Account of Alexander Hilands, Trustee to sell real estate of Thomas Tschudy, deceased. Filed March 13, 1874.
No. 40. Final account of J. B. McAuley, Administrator of the estate of P. McAuley, deceased. Filed March 13, 1874.
No. 41. Final account of Archibald Pillow, Administrator of James Clowes, deceased. Filed March 13, 1874.
No. 42. Final account of John O'Reilly, Guardian of Clara Cain and Stella Cain, minor children of Jas. Cain, deceased. Filed March 18, 1874.
No. 43. Final account of Holmes Harger, Administrator of William Harger, deceased. Filed March 18, 1874.
No. 44. Account of John P. Hogan, Esq., Guardian of James Russell. Filed March 19, 1874.
No. 45. Final account of John P. Hogan, Guardian of Cochran Russell. Filed March 19, 1874.
No. 46. Final account of John P. Hogan, Esq., Guardian of Robert Russell. Filed March 19, 1874.
No. 47. Final account of John P. Hogan, Guardian of the estate of Eliza Jane Russell. Filed March 19, 1874.
No. 48. Final account of George A. Bannantine, Executor of Joseph Kaye, deceased. Filed March 20, 1874.
No. 49. Account of Jacob Ullrich, Administrator of Phillip Ullrich, deceased. Filed March 23, 1874.
No. 50. Final account of Catherine Donnelly, (now Fabvey,) Administratrix of James Donnelly, deceased. Filed March 23, 1874.
No. 51. Final account of Timothy O'Leary, Executor of Daniel O'Leary, deceased. Filed March 24, 1874.
No. 52. Final account of Adam McCullough, Guardian of Mary Hanan. Filed March 24, 1874.
No. 53. Final account of Robert Fleming, Executor of Samuel Galbraith, deceased. Filed March 24, 1874.
No. 54. Final account of Thos. Herriott, Esq., Administrator of Samuel W. Reynolds, deceased. Filed March 26, 1874.
No. 55. Final account of Catherine Feldkamp, Administratrix of John Feldkamp, deceased. Filed March 27, 1874.
No. 56. Final account of John Meyers, Executor of Ann C. Zimmerman, deceased. Filed March 27, 1874.
No. 57. Final account of Hugh Adams, Administrator of John Adams, deceased; filed by the Executor of Hugh Adams, deceased. Filed Harch 28, 1874.
No. 58. First and final account of Mary Johnston, Administratrix of Mathew Johnston, deceased. Filed March 28, 1874.
No. 59. Final account of Bernard Grever, Executor of Anna M. E. Streutor, deceased. Filed March 30, 1874.
No. 60. Final account of Robert McCorkle and S. Osborne, Executors of Edward McCorkle, deceased. Filed March 31, 1874.
No. 61. Final account of Wm. Davies, Administrator of Richard Phillips, deceased. Filed March 31, 1874.
No. 62. Final account of John C. Risher and S. S. Crum, Executors of Wm. Thorp, deceased. Filed March 31, 1874.
No. 63. Account of James McH. Reinhart, Trustee of the State of Daniel McHenry, deceased. Filed April 1, 1874.
No. 64. Account of Wm. Seibert, Executor of Paul Seibert, deceased. Filed April 2, 1874.
No. 65. Account of Jacob Slieger, Administrator of John Slieger, deceased. Filed April 2, 1874.
No. 66. Final account of B. Auth, Administrator of Caroline Bubhter, deceased. Filed April 2, 1874.
No. 67. Final account of Allen Aber and R. C. Catherwood, Administrators of James Fleming, deceased. Filed April 4, 1874.
No. 68. Final account of F. D. Geist, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of John Leonard Pfeiffer, deceased. Filed April 4, 1874.
No. 69. Final account of C. Weeks, Esq., Guardian of Frank P. Weeks. Filed April 4, 1874.
No. 70. Second account of Henry R. Chalfant, Executor of Christina McMillin, deceased. Filed April 6, 1874.
No. 71. Account of A. G. McCandless, Executor of the estate of Rachel Dickson, deceased. Filed April 6, 1874.
No. 72. Account of Franklin Osborn and D. N. White, Executors and Testamentary Trustees of Griswold E. Warner, deceased. Filed April 4, 1874.
No. 73. Final account of W. A. Gwynne, Guardian of John S. Cummins, minor child of John Cummins, deceased. Filed April 6, 1874.
No. 74. First account of Oliver Ferson, Executor of J. W. Johnston, deceased. Filed April 6, 1874.
No. 75. Account of Howard D. Baird, Administrator of Samuel H. Baird, deceased. Filed April 7, 1874.
No. 76. First and final account of August Meier, Executor of Margaret Flick, deceased. Filed April 7, 1874.
No. 77. Final account of Samuel R. Stewart and Wm. H. Conley, Administrators of James M. Riter, deceased. Filed April 7, 1874.
No. 78. Account of Jacob Schirmer, Executor of Anton Brahme, deceased. Filed April 8, 1874.
No. 79. Account of Adam Franz, Administrator of the estate of Agatha Huber, deceased. Filed April 8, 1874.
No. 80. Account of Adam Franz, Administrator of John Huber, deceased. Filed April 8, 1874.
No. 81. Final account of John R. McCune, Guardian of Sallie E. Wilson. Filed April 8, 1874.
No. 82. Final account of R. D. Humes, Administrator of estate of Mary Humes, deceased. Filed April 9, 1874.
No. 83. Final account of Wm. Jancey and John Fox, Executors of William Wilson, deceased. Filed April 10, 1874.
No. 84. Account of Joseph Wilson, deceased, late Guardian of Mary Elizabeth Phillips and Alida A. Phillips, filed by his Executors. Filed April 13, 1874.
Fo. 85. Final account of Jas. T. Patterson, Guardian of minor children of Mary Irwin, deceased. Filed April 13, 1874.
No. 86. Account of Catharine Gueth, Administratrix of H. H. Gueth, deceased. Filed April 14, 1874.
No. 87. Final account of Edward M. Yard, Administrator of Josephine Yard, (formerly Josephine Ormsby,) deceased. Filed April 14, 1874.
No. 88. Final account of William Woods, Executor of Samuel Woods, deceased. Filed April 14, 1874.
No. 89. Final account of Owen Morgan, Administrator of Francis Devlin, deceased. Filed April 14, 1874.
No. 90. Account of J. C. Buffum, Administrator of the estate of Samuel B. Foight, deceased. Filed April 14, 1874.
No. 91. First account of John Kelly, Administrator of Thomas Fielder, deceased. Filed April 15, 1874.
No. 92. Partial account of John Wiley, Executor of the estate of David Clements, deceased. Filed April 16, 1874.
No. 93. Account of Margaret Wilson, (formerly Margaret Keifer,) Administratrix of the estate of A. S. Keifer, deceased. Filed April 17, 1874.
No. 94. Final account of C. A. Fetterman, Esq., Guardian of Hettie Hamilton. Filed April 17, 1874.
No. 95. Final account of Benjamin Bratt and Thos. L. Bratt, Executors of the estate of William Bratt, deceased. Filed April 17, 1874.
No. 96. Account of Christena Allen, Administratrix of George Allen, who was Guardian of Albion F. Allen. Filed April 18, 1874.
No. 97. Final account of James L. Black, Administrator of James E. Giles, deceased. Filed April 20, 1874.
No. 98. Account of Samuel Lindsay, Jr., Executor of Martha K. Fleming, deceased. Filed April 20, 1874.
No. 99. Final account of Joseph Wall and William Caldwell, Executors of Ebenezer Caldwell, deceased. Filed April 20, 1874.
No. 100. Final account of George Wamhoff, Administrator of J. H. Wamhoff, deceased. Filed April 21, 1874.
No. 101. Final account of James T. Robinson and Rachel Sleigh, Administrators of Benjamin Sleigh, deceased. Filed April 21, 1874.
No. 102. Final account of Thomas Creighton, Executor of Isabella Davis, deceased. Filed April 22, 1874.
No. 103. Account of E. G. Krehan, Administrator of the estate of Henry Kiphen, deceased. Filed April 22, 1874.
No. 104. Final account of Sarah J. McAdoo, Guardian of minor children of Joseph Johnston, deceased. Filed April 23, 1874.
No. 105. Final account of John J. Hermann, Guardian of Mary A. Seiler. Filed April 24, 1874.
No. 106. Account of Henry C. McEwen, Administrator of W. H. McEwen, deceased. Filed April 24, 1874.
No. 107. Partial account of David G. Moon, Administrator of Sarah Grubbs, deceased. Filed April 25, 1874.
No. 108. First account of Wm. Pollock and Jane Boyd, Administrators of David Boyd, deceased. Filed April 27, 1874.
No. 109. Final account of Samuel G. Brown, Executor of James Hare, deceased. Filed April 27, 1874.
No. 110. Final account of Charles Gibson, Administrator of John McClintock, deceased. Filed April 27, 1874.
No. 111. Final account of W. D. Wood, Administrator of James Liddy, deceased. Filed April 28, 1874.
No. 112. Account of Wm. G. McCullough, Administrator of Duncan McDonald, deceased. Filed April 28, 1874.
No. 113. Account of Margaret Trimble, Administratrix of James Trimble, deceased. Filed April 28, 1874.
No. 114. Partial account of Robert Potter, Executor of the estate of William Dickson, deceased. Filed April 29, 1874.
No. 115. Final account of Samuel A. Chambers, Administrator of Jane H. Bullock, deceased. Filed April 29, 1874.
No. 116. First account of Charles E. Riddle, Administrator of Holland E. Riddle, deceased. Filed April 29, 1874.
No. 117. Account of Robert Potter, Administrator of John Johnston, deceased. Filed April 29, 1874.
No. 118. Final account of Robert Potter, Guardian of Maggie L. Miller. Filed April 29, 1874.
No. 119. Account of Robert Potter, Guardian of Maggie L. Miller. Filed April 29, 1874.
No. 120. Final account of H. Brady Wilkins, Guardian of Josephine O. Yard. Filed April 29, 1874.
No. 121. First account of Wm. Munhall and Wm. Youdan, Administrators of David Lynch, deceased. Filed April 30, 1874.
No. 122. Final account of Nicholas Veeder, Administrator of Philotus Dean, deceased. Filed April 30, 1874.
No. 123. Account of W. K. Gillespie, one of the Administrators of John Bell, deceased. Filed April 30, 1874.
No. 124. Final account of Hugh Wightman, Guardian of Francis A. Wightman. Filed May 1, 1874.
No. 125. First and final account of Richard H. Hughes, Executor of Eliza Hughes, deceased. Filed May 1, 1874.
No. 126. Final account of Louis Cella, Guardian of minor children of Augusta Questa, deceased. Filed May 1, 1874.
No. 127. Final account of Joseph S. Stewart and Samuel H. French, Administrators of John Mahey, deceased. Filed May 2, 1874.
No. 128. Final account of Dr. John Perchment, Guardian of Annie H. and Harry L. Perchment. Filed May 2, 1874.
No. 129. Final account of N. Nelson, Esq., and Margaret Lawson, Administrators of the estate of John Linton, deceased. Filed May 2, 1874.
No. 130. Final account of E. G. Krehan, Administrator of David Scott, deceased. Filed May 2, 1874.
No. 131. Final account of James Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Armstrong, deceased. Filed May 2, 1874.
No. 132. Final account of Gregg McClurg and Jos. McClurg, Executors of William H. McClurg, deceased. Filed May 2, 1874.
No. 133. First and final account of Rosina Miller, Administratrix of Ludwig Miller, deceased. Filed May 2, 1874.

JOSEPH H. GRAY,
REGISTER.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1874.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN Conventions.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby called upon to choose Delegates, in their several Districts, at a

PRIMARY ELECTION,

TO BE HELD ON

SATURDAY, JUNE 6th, 1874,

In the City Districts between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the Country Districts between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Said Delegates to meet in

CONVENTION,

On Tuesday, June 9, 1874,

In the several places and at the hours named and attached to the several Conventions enumerated below. These Conventions are fully set forth as follows:

County Convention No. 1.

JUDICIAL.

One delegate from each election district of the county, will meet in District Court room No. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court.

County Convention No. 2.

ATTORNEYS.

To be composed of delegates as No. 1. Will meet in District Court room No. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for District Attorney and one candidate for Assistant District Attorney.

County Convention No. 3.

COMMISSIONER.

To be similarly composed, will meet in the Common Pleas Court room No. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one Candidate for County Commissioner and one candidate for Poor Director of the county.

Congressional Convention No. 1

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

One delegate from each election district of the city of Pittsburgh, the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Wilkins, Penn, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers, Braddock and West Elizabeth, will meet in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for Congress.

Congressional Convention No. 2

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

One delegate from each of the election districts of the city of Allegheny, the townships of North and South Fayette, Moon, Findley, Crescent, Shaler, Elizabeth, North and South Versailles, East and West Deer, Fawn, Forward, Franklin, Hampton, Harrison, Indiana, Kilbuck, Lincoln, Leet, Marshall, McCandless, Neville, Ohio, Patton, Pine, Plum, Ross, Reserve, Richland and Sewickley, and the boroughs of Bellevue, Millvale, McKeesport, Sewickley, Sharpsburg, Tarentum, Elizabeth, Etna and Verona, will meet in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9, to nominate one candidate for Congress.

Senatorial Convention No. 1.

STATE SENATOR.

One delegate from each election district in the Forty-second district, as follows: The city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue, Sewickley and the townships of Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio, will meet in the room of the Young Men's Republican Club, Federal street, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9, to nominate one candidate for State Senator and elect one Senatorial delegate to State Conventions.

Senatorial Convention No. 2.

STATE SENATOR.

One delegate from each election district in the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second wards, inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the several wards of the borough of McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Elizabeth, Tarentum, Millvale, Verona, Etna, Sharpsburg, and the townships of Leet, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, McCandless, East and West Deer, Shaler, Fawn, Elizabeth, Wilkins, Patton, North and South Versailles, Pine, Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Lincoln, Forward and Sewickley, will meet in Common Pleas Court Room No. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate a candidate for State Senator and elect one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Senatorial Convention No. 3.

STATE SENATOR.

One delegate from each election district of the Forty-fifth Senatorial district as follows: The Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers, Mansfield, the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chartiers, Findley, Snowden, Cresent, Union, Scott and Stowe, will meet in the City Hall, Market street, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for State Senator, and elect one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Legislative Conventions.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 1.—ASSEMBLY—One delegate from each election district in the city of Allegheny; will meet in the Select Council Chamber, Allegheny City, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9, to nominate three candidates for Assembly and elect three representative delegates to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 2.—ASSEMBLY—One delegate from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet in the Lincoln Club Rooms, Smithfield street, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two representative delegates to State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 3.—ASSEMBLY—One delegate from each of the following districts: The Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet in the Ralston School House, Penn avenue, at 10 A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for Assembly and elect one Representative delegate to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 4.—ASSEMBLY—One delegate from each of the election districts in the Eleventh and Thirteenth to and including the Thirty-seventh wards of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate four candidates for Assembly and elect four Representative delegates to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 5.—ASSEMBLY—One delegate from each election district in the several wards of the borough of McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Elizabeth, Tarentum, Millvale, Verona, Etna, Sharpsburg, Sewickley and Bellevue, and the townships of Leet, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, McCandless, East and West Deer, Shaler, Fawn, Elizabeth, Wilkins, Patton, North and South Versailles, Pine, Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Lincoln, Forward, Kilbuck, Ohio, Reserve and Sewickley, will meet in the Common Pleas Court room No. 2 at 11 A. M., June 9th to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two Representative delegates to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 6.—ASSEMBLY—One delegate from each election district in the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers and Mansfield, and the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chartiers, Findley, Snowden, Crescent, Union, Stowe and Scott will meet in District Court No. 2 at 11 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two representative delegates to the State Convention.

There being no Convention required this year to nominate a candidate in the Forty-third Senatorial District, by which a Senatorial delegate can be elected to the State Convention, and to provide for the same, it is hereby ordered that the delegates to the several Legislative Conventions, from the First to the Fifteenth wards inclusive and Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh (composing the Forty-third Senatorial District,) shall meet at Lincoln Club Rooms, Pittsburgh, at three o'clock P. M., on the day of the Conventions, for purpose of electing one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Attention is called to the following resolutions, adopted by the Committee, and which are to govern the party:

Resolved, That the primary elections shall be held by the Republican officers of election who held the election in February last and, where these officers cannot serve, that they be and are hereby empowered to appoint the officers to hold this election.

Resolved, That the chairman of the several conventions be, and are hereby requested to report the action of the bodies over which they preside to this committee, at a meeting to be held in these headquarters, on Tuesday, June 11th, at two o'clock P. M.

For the purpose last indicated blanks will be forwarded to the various conventions by the Secretary.

It is also ordered that as soon as practicable after the conventions that the Chairman of County Conventions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and of Congressional Conventions Nos. 1 and 2, shall meet and appoint a County Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
JACOB REESE, Chairman.

FRANK P. CASE,
JAMES ONSLOW,
R. B. BROWN,
W. G. HAWKINS, } Secretaries.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR CONGRESS—

ALEX. M. WATSON

Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*

☞ FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

THOS. M. BAYNE

Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

WM. GALBRAITH.....THOS. WOOD.....J. R. HANNA
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED, &c.,
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